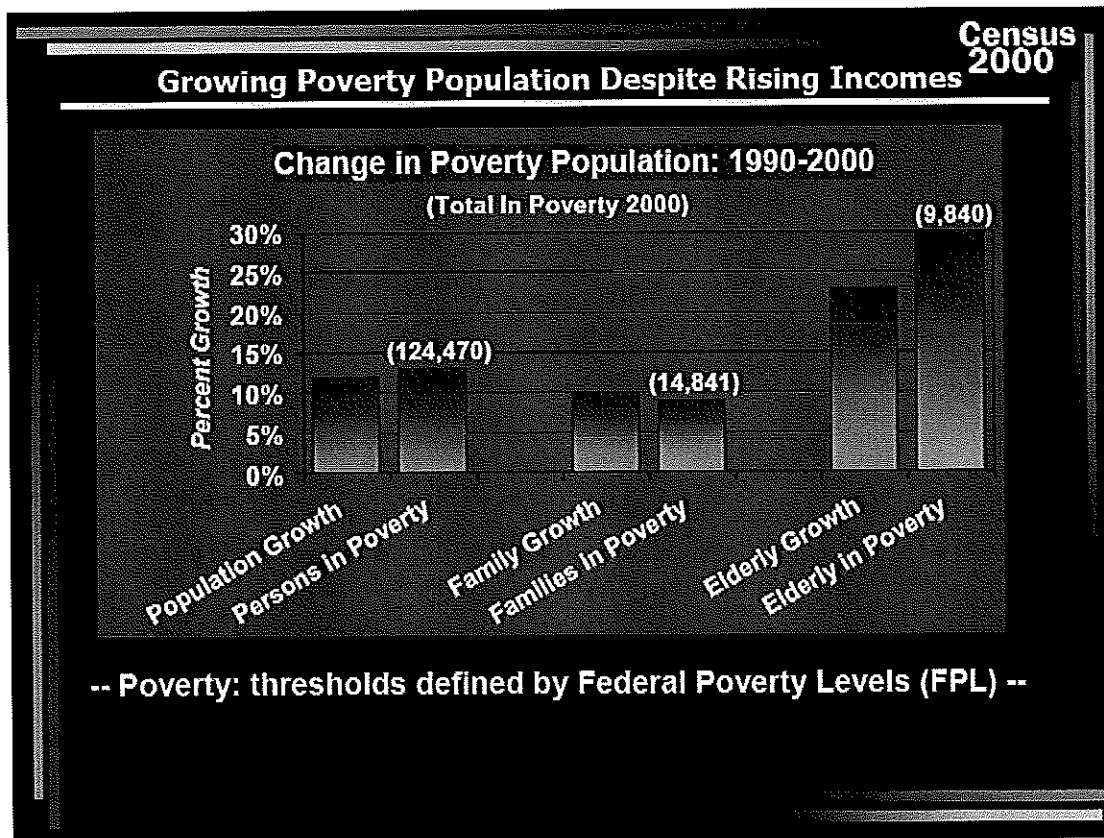


## Appendix E

### Santa Clara County Demographic, Social and Economic Characteristics

#### 1. POVERTY

- Despite having one of the highest median household incomes of any county in the US, poverty rates have been rising in Santa Clara County since the 1980s. [1]
- 8.8% of working age adults (18-64) and 9% of all residents had incomes under the federal poverty level in 2006 compared to 6.5% and 5.3% in 2000. [1]
- The number of people living below the federal poverty level overall continues to increase. Non-family households and growing number of elderly poor are the largest contributors to increases since the 2000 census. [1]



Source: Santa Clara County Planning Office [1]

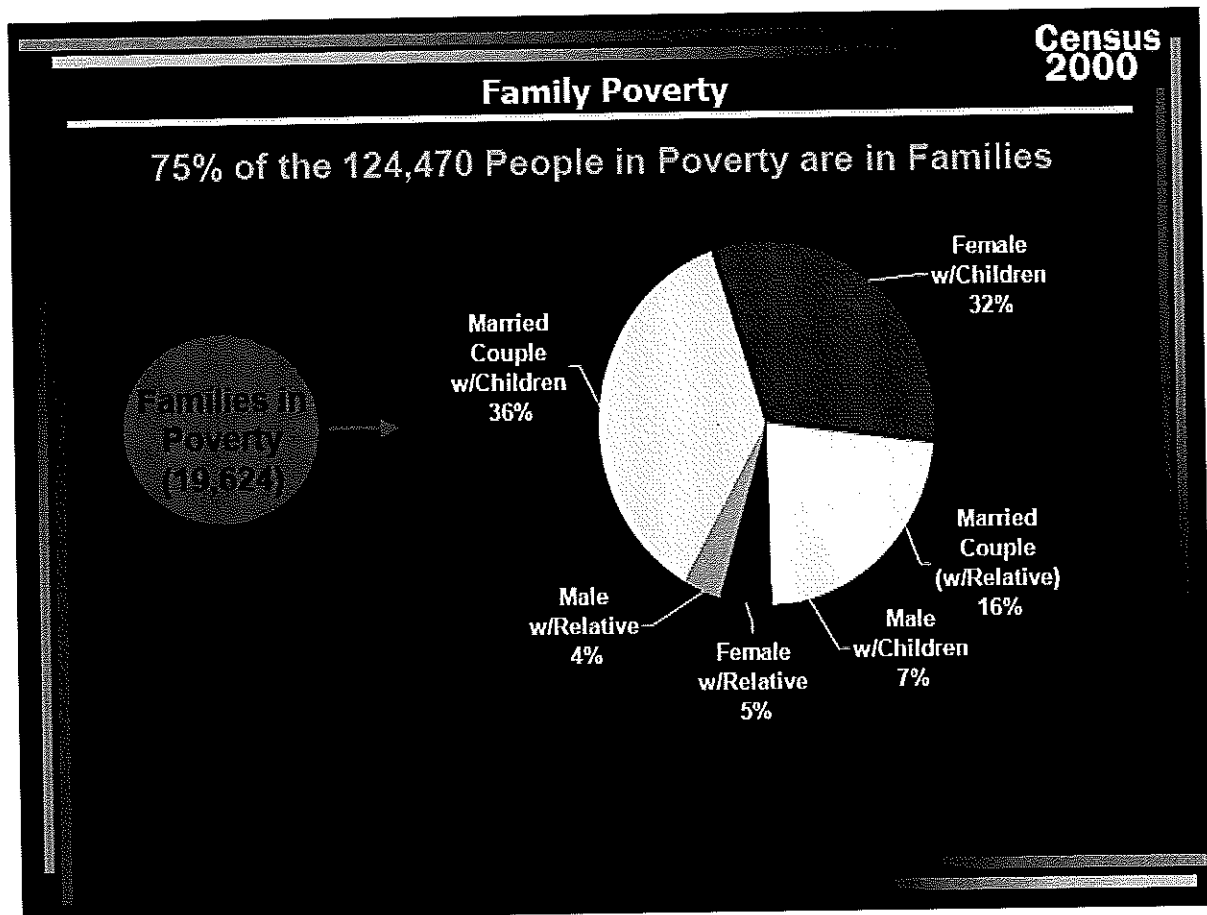
Although the numbers vary by year, the overall trend has been upward.

# Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

SANTA CLARA COUNTY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 Estimated Percent Distribution	2006 Estimated Percent Distribution	2006 Est. Pop in Poverty
All people	6.5	6.2	7.7	7.3	8.7	8.3%	9.0%	153,466
Under 18	10.2	7.3	9.2	9.4	11.1	10.6%	10.8%	46,040
18 to 64	5.4	5.8	7.4	7.1	7.9	7.7%	8.8%	96,695
65 years +	4.2	5.9	6.0	4.0	7.7	6.7%	6.1%	10,731

Sources: [www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov) ; American Community Surveys, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and Census 2000. [2]

- In 2006, 10.8% of all children under 18 were poor. [2]
- 26% of all persons with a high school degree or less were in poverty. [2]
- Latino and Black and some Asian ethnic groups (Filipino and Vietnamese) are disproportionately more likely to be among the lowest income persons. Persons of Latino and Asian descent are the fastest growing members of the population and make up a majority of all residents. [2]



Source: Planning Office Santa Clara County [1]

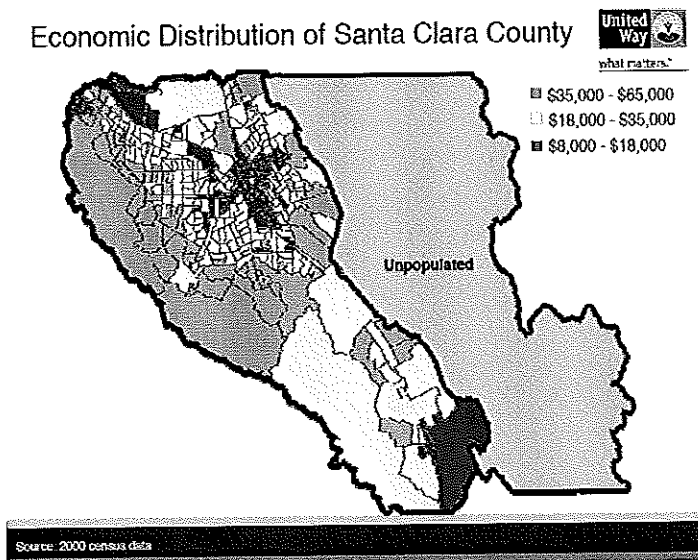
### Ethnic Distribution of Poor Families

The family structures of poor children differ by ethnicity. Hispanic and particularly families of Asian origin in poverty are more likely to be married couples, while African American and Native American children are more likely to be in single parent households. These latter two groups are a very small percentage of the county population. [1]

### Geographic Distribution of Low-Income households

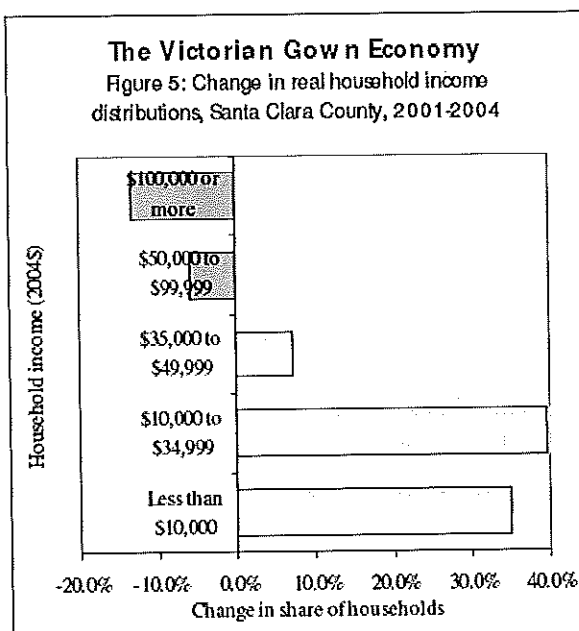
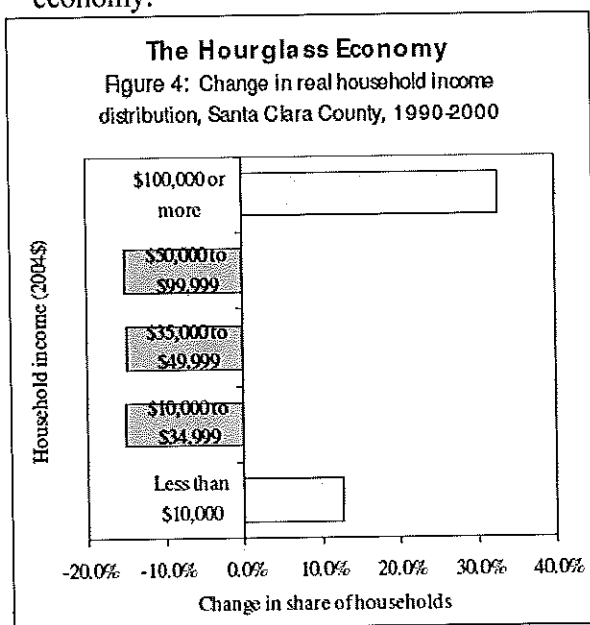
- Poor residents are concentrated in the fastest growing and most urban parts of the county east San Jose, and outside Gilroy, a rural area in the south county. [3]
- North county Mountain View, Sunnyvale, and Milpitas also have neighborhoods with high numbers of poor and low-income residents. [3]

### Economic Distribution of Santa Clara County



### Trends

Incomes in Santa Clara County have followed the classic case of a dual labor market and shrinking middle class. Very low and poor households are a growing as a share of the County's economy.



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According to census analysis by Working Partnerships USA, between 1990 and 2000, the proportion of upper and very low-income households grew while middle income households declined in number. The number of poor and very low-income households (making \$35,000 or less) grew between 35 to 40% between 2000 and 2004. [4]

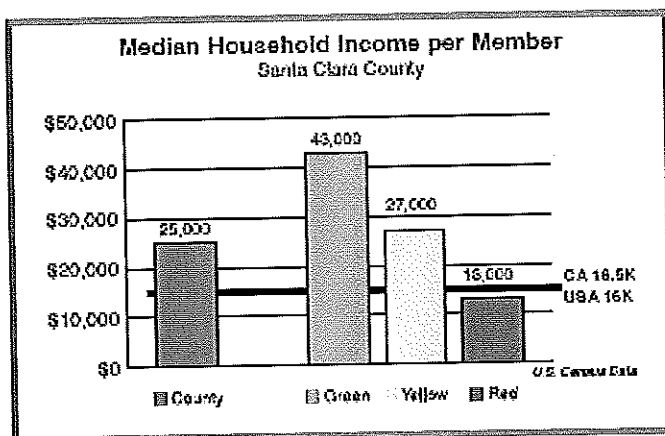
- Compared to the rest of the country, Santa Clara County incomes still appear quite high; our median household income is the tenth largest in the nation, even after three years of sharp declines. But the numbers mask the region's extraordinary cost of living – also among the highest in the nation. Even as incomes have dropped, the costs of essential goods and services, particularly housing, health care and transportation, has remained high, creating hardships for the Valley's families. [4]
- More and more of households' shrinking incomes are being swallowed by the high cost of housing. Although the rental market has cooled since 2000, Santa Clara County renters paid the highest median monthly housing costs in the nation in 2004. [4]

The poverty threshold does not accurately reflect the cost of living.

### Poverty and Economic Self-Sufficiency

Both the United Way, a mainstream charity, and Working Partnerships USA, a labor think tank agree that poverty level is an inadequate measure of economic sufficiency to the extent that reflects the ability to obtain adequate levels of market rate housing, transportation, food, healthcare, childcare, and similar necessities.

- The United Way estimates 400,000 people, or nearly 25% of county residents, have incomes below the self-sufficiency standard of \$22,000 per household member for Santa Clara County, [3]

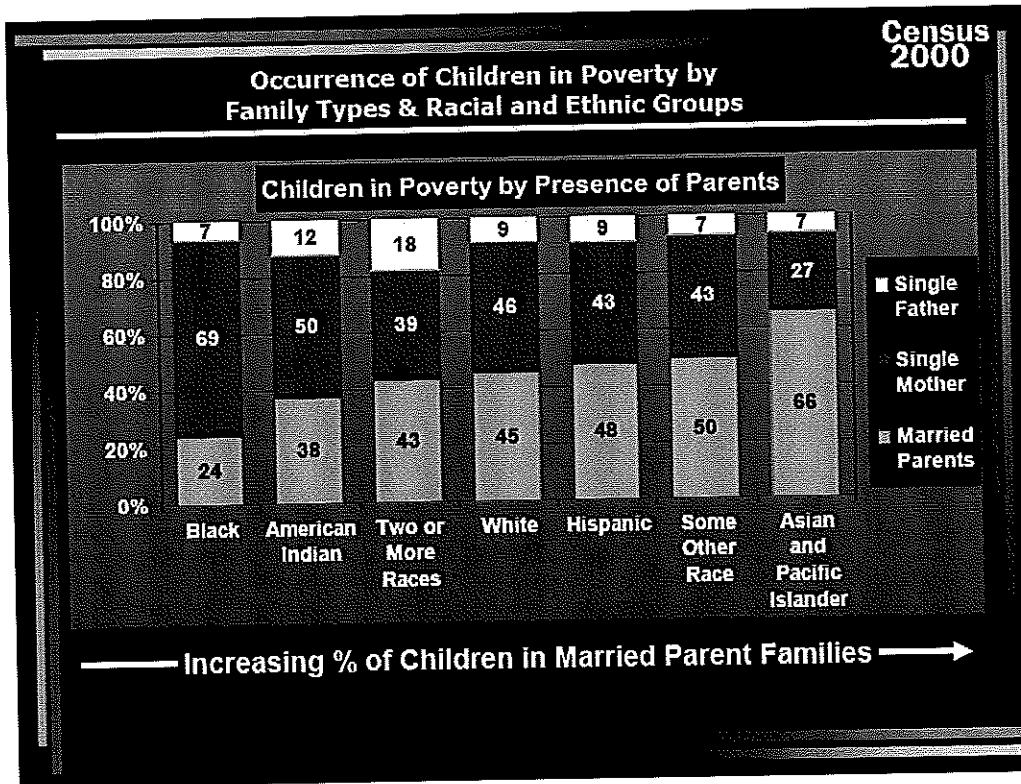


- "For two adults with two teenaged children, the 2004 self-sufficiency standard – based upon the actual costs of food, housing, transportation, health care, and other essentials in our region – is \$47,329 annually, nearly two-and-a-half times the poverty threshold. [4]

Roughly a quarter of Santa Clara's residents do not earn enough to reach self-sufficiency. [4]

The family structures of poor children differ by ethnicity. Hispanic and particularly

families of Asian origin in poverty are more likely to be married couples, while African American and Native American children are more likely to be in single parent households. These latter two groups are a very small percentage of the county population.



### Poverty Hot Links and Data Sources

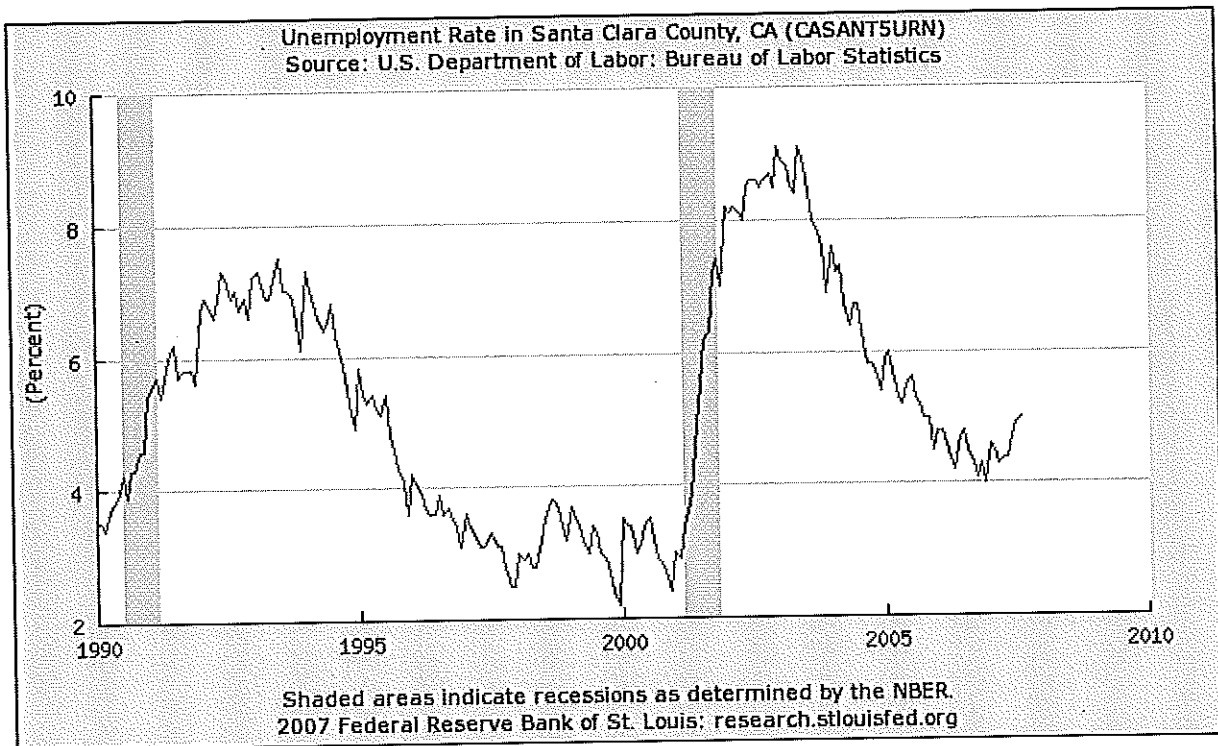
1. Planning Office Santa Clara County. *Census 2000 Changes in Santa Clara County*. [http://www.sccplanning.org/SCC/docs/Planning,%20Office%20of%20\(DEP\)/attachments/632596pl\\_TrackingChanges.pdf](http://www.sccplanning.org/SCC/docs/Planning,%20Office%20of%20(DEP)/attachments/632596pl_TrackingChanges.pdf)
2. Table prepared by Authors. [www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov) . American Community Surveys, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and Census 2000.
3. United Way Silicon Valley. *Needs Assessment in Santa Clara County. Presentation to the Board of Supervisors*, March 22, 2005. <http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs/SCC%20Public%20Portal/attachments/keyboard/832333TMPKeyboard201086512.pdf>
4. Louise Auerhahn. Bob Brownstein and Phaedra Ellis-Lamkins, *Squeezing The Middle Class: Santa Clara County Families Lose Ground; Economy Shifting Towards Low Incomes, High Costs*, Working Partnerships USA, Economic Policy Brief, August 30, 2005 [http://www.wpusa.org/publications/complete/wpusa\\_acs2004.pdf](http://www.wpusa.org/publications/complete/wpusa_acs2004.pdf)

## **Santa Clara County**

### **Unemployment**

## 2. UNEMPLOYMENT

In general the county has a strong economy, with lower levels of unemployment and higher job growth than many parts of the country. It is a textbook example of the dual labor market: A large and increasing proportion of residents make over \$200,000 a year, while a larger number make less than enough to be economically sustainable. The types of jobs being created by the private sector and the pay scales set by employers is increasing are proportion of working age adults that do not make enough to economically sustain a family at current cost of living in Santa Clara County.



- The unemployment rate has fluctuated sharply in the last 10 years, from a low 1.3% in 2000 and to a high of 9.1% in 2003.
- The unemployment rate was 5% as of August 1, 2007. (California Employment Development Department)
- Job growth is split between very high paid occupations required BA and advanced degrees, and very low paid occupations. Two of the top four fastest growing occupations are home health care and personal and home care aides, which are exempt from federal minimum wage standards. (*Medical News Today, Supreme Court Rules Home Health Care Workers Not Entitled to Minimum Wage, Overtime Pay*, 14 Jun 2007  
<http://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/74005.php>)

## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

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Occupations with Fastest Job Growth (% change)					
Occupation	Estimated Year -	Employment		Employment Change	
	Projected Year	Estimated	Projected	Number	Percent
<u>Home Health Aides</u>	2004 - 2014	1,400	2,210	810	57.9
<u>Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts</u>	2004 - 2014	3,430	4,940	1,510	44.0
<u>Jewelers/ Precious Stone and Metal Workers</u>	2004 - 2014	110	150	40	36.4
<u>Personal and Home Care Aides</u>	2004 - 2014	1,240	1,680	440	35.5

<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/cgi/databrowsing/>, Oct. 2007[3]

- A living wage is defined as the amount of income required for a family to reach self-sufficiency (to meet basic needs without public or private assistance). The hourly self sufficiency wage in Santa Clara County for a single adult with two children in 2003 was \$21.64. With 52 weeks in a year assuming a workweek of 40 hours per week = 2,080 hours per year x \$21.64 that would be \$45,011 per year. Approximately 60% of the ten jobs with the greatest projected growth in the County currently pay this amount or more. Half of these jobs, such as computer engineers and biological scientists, require at least a bachelor's degree. [2,4]

### Unemployment Hot Links and Data Sources

1. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Series: CASANT5URN, Unemployment Rate in Santa Clara County. <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CASANT5URN?rid=116>

2. United Way Silicon Valley. Community Impact Report 2006.  
<http://www.uwsv.org/programs/CommunityImpactReport2006.pdf> This report is no longer publicly available online. For power point summary of the original report see: United Way Silicon Valley. *Needs Assessment in Santa Clara County. Presentation to the Board of Supervisors*, March 22, 2005 at  
<http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs/SCC%20Public%20Portal/attachments/keyboard/832333TMPKeyboard201086512.pdf>

3. California Economic Development Department. Labor Market Info, Santa Clara County Profile <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/cgi/databrowsing/>  
<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/cgi/databrowsing/localAreaProfileQSResults.asp?selectcdarea=Santa+Clara+County&selectedindex=43&menuChoice=localAreaPro&state=true&geogArea=0604000085&countyName=>

4. Santa Clara County Public Health Department *Santa Clara County's Children & Youth, Key Indicators of Well Being, 2003*, pg. 8.  
[http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs/Public%20Health%20Department%20\(DEP\)/attachments/335550CYP\\_Report\\_2003.pdf](http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs/Public%20Health%20Department%20(DEP)/attachments/335550CYP_Report_2003.pdf)



## **Santa Clara County**

### **Educational Attainment**

### 3. Educational Attainment

- A much larger percent (44%) of the Santa Clara county workforce has bachelors and graduate degrees than in California or the nation.
- 48% of the adult population over 25 lacks an associates' degree 14% of the adult population lacks a High School diploma

#### EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2006

Population 25 years and over	1,146,014	100%
Less than 9th grade	83,403	7%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	75,077	7%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	209,754	18%
Some college, no degree	182,896	16%
Associate's degree	89,246	8%
Bachelor's degree	288,079	25%
Graduate or professional degree	217,559	19%

Percent high school graduate or higher 86.2%

Percent bachelor's degree or higher 44.1%

Source: American Community Survey 2006, [www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov)

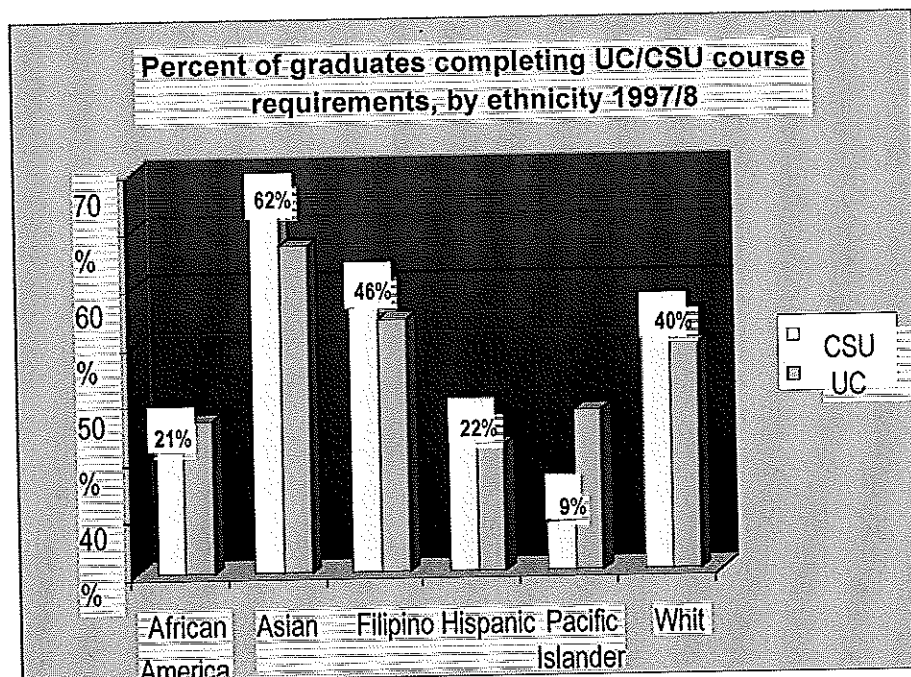
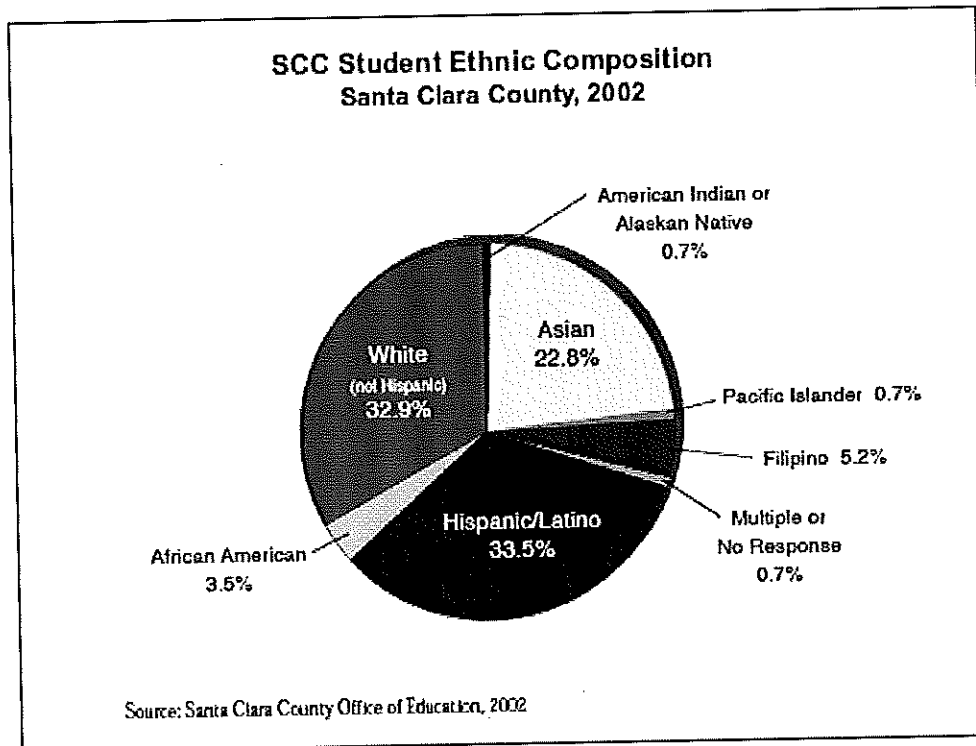
- Approximately 60% of the ten jobs with the greatest projected growth in the County currently pay at least a living wage sufficient for a family of one adult and two children of \$21.64 (in 2003 dollars.) Half of these jobs, such as computer engineers and biological scientists, require at least a bachelor's degree. (A living wage is defined as the amount of income required for a family to reach self-sufficiency (to meet basic needs without public or private assistance).
- Most jobs paying at least a living wage are likely to require a 2 year associate's degree.
- Immigrants vary widely in their educational backgrounds and understanding of the US educational system. Some immigrants and refugees already have college or professional degrees and considerable work experience. Licensing and language barriers, as well as lack of information/contacts with potential employers may prevent immigrants with from participating fully in the county economy or supporting their children to succeed in school.

#### Future Workforce

- The future workforce is more than two-thirds of Latino and Asian ethnic backgrounds.
- Educational outcomes vary dramatically by ethnic group.

# Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

- Approximately 45% of high school grads were "college ready" for UC/CSU admissions in 2005. 38% were ready in 1995. However, only 22% of Latino and 9% of Pacific Islander youth completed these requirements [in 2000]



## High School Drop Outs

There are no standardized methods among schools to track student's progress and drop out status. All statistics are considered estimates.

- In 2004-2005, 59,633 or 14.3% of all high school students dropped out between 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grades in the County. In 2005-2006 the rate was 13.7%.
- The County's drop-out rates have been increasing relative to the state's rates which have been generally decreasing. In 1991, the County's dropout rate was half that of the state; it is now about equal.
- East Side Union High and Campbell Union High have the highest drop out rates among county school districts.

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### Santa Clara County High Schools 4 Year Drop Out Rate, 2004-2005

School Districts	Percent
State of California	12.5%
County-Wide	14.30%
Campbell Union High District	17.40%
East Side Union High District	27.20%
Fremont Union High	3.20%
Gilroy Unified	3.60%
Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union	0%
Milpitas Unified	5.20%
Morgan Hill Unified	11.2
Mountain view-Los Altos Union	1.50%
Palo Alto Unified	0.60%
San Jose Unified	7.3%
Santa Clara County Office of Education	1.2%
Santa Clara Unified	11.4%

Data Source: State of California Department of Education

<http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/CoRpt2.asp?cChoice=dEthGrade&cYear=2004-05&TheCounty=43%2CSANTA+CLARA&cTopic=Dropouts&cLevel=County>

**Definition:** Estimated percentage of public high school students who drop out of high school, based on the four-year derived dropout rate, which is an estimate of the percentage of students who would drop out in a four-year period based on data collected for a single year.

In another citation,

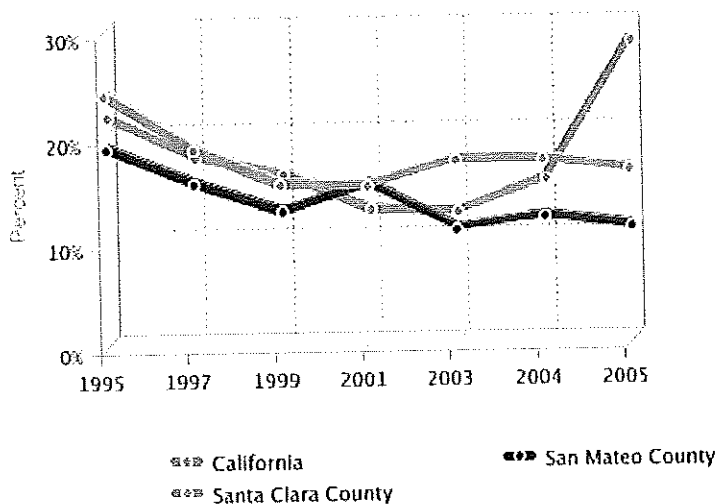
<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/CoRpt2.asp?cChoice=dEthGrade&cYear=2005-06&TheCounty=43%2CSANTA%5ECLARA&cLevel=County&cTopic=Dropouts&myTimeFrame=S&submit1=Submit> the Santa Clara County Office of Education is reported as having a drop-out rate of 33.5 %,

## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

with Pathfinder High being in the unenviable position of having a dropout rate of 100%  
See <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/Distrpt.asp?cSelect=4310439^--^SANTA^CLARA^COUNTY^OFFICE^OF^E&cChoice=GradeOnly&cYear=2005-06&cLevel=District>

- The State of California has the highest average number of students per teacher in the classroom in the United States, despite state efforts to reduce classroom size among K - 3.
- The average daily attendance (ADA) for all County public schools in the 2000- 2001 school year was 94%. The Gilroy Unified School District had the lowest average daily attendance (88.5%) among secondary schools in the county.
- Latino, Pacific Islander, Black, and some Pacific Islander populations have the highest drop out rates.
- See the numbers who drop out by grade level by ethnic group at:  
<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/CoRpt2.asp?cChoice=GradeEth&cYear=2005-06&TheCounty=43%2CSANTA%5ECLARA&cLevel=County&cTopic=Dropouts&myTimeFrame=S&submit1=Submit>
- Drop out rates among all ethnic groups increased between 2001 and 2005, but most strikingly among Latino youth.

High School Dropouts, by Race/Ethnicity (Hispanic/Latino): 1995 - 2005



Source: State of California Department of Education, California Basic Educational Data System, 2006.  
Retrieved on October 27, 2006. <http://www.cde.ca.gov/>  
© kidsdata.org, a program of the Lucile Packard Foundation for Children's Health

- Research has shown that young people who drop out of high school are more likely to use drugs/alcohol, be involved in criminal activity, and become teen parents. School dropouts also have higher unemployment rates and are more likely to receive public assistance.

## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

- A new effort “Connected by 25” to connect foster care youth to education and employment has been started by the Santa Clara County Social Services Agency. See <http://www.sccgov.org/portal/site/CC25/>
- The Regional Occupational Program is described at <http://www.sccoe.k12.ca.us/depts/rop/>
- There are seven community colleges in Santa Clara County. One brochure describing the programs offered by each is at: <http://www.gavilan.edu/rop/CareerTraining.pdf>
- High school drop-out rates have been strongly correlated to parental education level, family support for education and the student’s level of hope for the future. A recent survey of County high school students funded by the Lucile Packard Foundation found that:
  - Only 22% feel school provides a caring, encouraging environment.
  - Only 24% see parents/other adults model positive, responsible behaviors.
  - Only 15% feel that adults value youth.
  - These figures are lower than the national averages.

### Education Hot Links and Data Sources

1. American Community Survey 2006, <http://www.factfinder.census.gov>
2. Knowledge of Immigrant Communities in Santa Clara County website. [www.immigrantinfo.org/kin/index.html](http://www.immigrantinfo.org/kin/index.html)
3. Kids Data, Lucile Packard Foundation; <http://www.kidsdata.org>
4. Resource Development Associates, 2001. *From Cradle to Career: Preparing San Jose’s Youth for the Digital Age*. Power point presentation. [http://www.resourcedevelopment.net/projects/files/cradle to career.ppt](http://www.resourcedevelopment.net/projects/files/cradle%20to%20career.ppt)
5. State of California Department of Education: Educational Demographics Unit <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/CoRpt2.asp?cChoice=dEthGrade&cYear=2004-05&TheCounty=43%2CSANTA+CLARA&cTopic=Dropouts&cLevel=County>
6. Santa Clara County Student Services Consortium (of Community Colleges). 2005-2006 *Career Training and Career Planning Services* <http://www.gavilan.edu/rop/CareerTraining.pdf>
7. Santa Clara County Social Services Agency. *California Connected by 25*. <http://www.sccgov.org/portal/site/CC25/>

# **Santa Clara County**

## **Health / Mental Health**

#### 4. Health

In general Santa Clara County's economic strength and relative youth of its residents make the county a strong performer in public health standards and insurance rates compared to many parts of California and the nation.

The relationship of health and healthcare to poverty is a complex one. On one level, health status can become a cause of poverty in the case of extreme disability, mental illness, or domestic violence, for example. On another level, health status can be an outcome of poverty - for example environmental illnesses, asthma, and disease exacerbated by poor nutrition, depression caused by stress, etc. The lack of health care due to lack of health insurance however, is a major cause of the disparities in health status by income. Seniors and children have greater access to public health insurance than working age adults who care for them who are increasingly without insurance. Transportation can be another factor along with long lines at the clinics and hospitals that serve the uninsured. Finally, cultural differences across ethnic groups, particularly low-income persons and those who do not speak English well, also influence both the prevalence of certain diseases and the ability or willingness to use the existing system effectively. Finally, the location of hospitals and health clinics creates a disparity in access for south versus north county residents.

##### *Priority Issues*

Based on 2005-2006 assessments, the Santa Clara County Public Health Dept. identifies seven health priority areas for programmatic focus based on increased prevalence, extent of inadequate health practices, and disparities from the Healthy People 2010 objectives, state, and/or national comparisons. These are (1) *healthcare coverage and doctor visits*, (2) *alcohol and tobacco use*, (3) *quality of life*, (4) *obesity/ overweight*, (5) *influenza*, (6) *asthma*, and (7) *diabetes*. [1]

##### *(1) Healthcare Coverage and Doctor Visits*

The Healthy People 2010 objective for healthcare insurance or coverage is 100%, suggesting that all Santa Clara County residents should have access to healthcare, whether by a public or private provider. BRFSS 2005-2006 results reveal that overall, 13.3% of adults in the County had no healthcare coverage. Groups that reported significantly lower healthcare coverage than other populations included Hispanics (31.8%), adults ages 18 to 24 years (32.3%), households with an income of less than \$15,000 annually (30.5%), and adults with less than a high school degree (39.9%). The same groups reported that they did not see a doctor or healthcare provider when they needed to, due to costs.

##### *(2) Alcohol and Tobacco Use*

In Santa Clara County, 11.2% of adults were at risk for binge drinking in the past 30 days, defined as having five or more drinks on one occasion. Although this is lower than the state (14.0%) and national (14.3%) averages, several subgroups reported a much higher risk of binge drinking, including males (17.0%), adults ages 18-24 (20.0%), Whites (12.5%), and Hispanics (14.9%). Similarly, males (4.0%) were at higher risk for heavy drinking, defined as having two or more drinks per day during the past month. Santa Clara residents also reported lower current smoking rates (11.1%) than their state (15.2%) and national (20.4%) counterparts. Currently



## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

smoking was higher among: adults ages 18-24 (18.0%); households with an income of less than \$25,000 annually (18.8% for households at less than \$15,000, and 17.7% for households at less than \$25,000); and adults with a high school degree (19.6%) or less (17.2%).

### *(3) Quality of Life (access to food healthcare and housing)*

Young adults ages 18-24 (6.8%), Hispanics (9.1%), households with an income of less than \$25,000 annually (12.7% for households at less than \$15,000, and 13.8% for households at less than \$25,000), and adults with less than a high school degree (14.1%) were more likely to report that there was a time in the past 12 months when they were hungry but could not afford enough food. Many of the same groups were also more likely to report that access to child health services in their community as fair or poor: young adults ages 18-24 (21.1%), Hispanics (30.4%), and respondents reporting less than a high school degree (32.0%). The youngest adults, ages 18-24 (3.2%), households with incomes of under \$15,000 (5.2%), and respondents with less than a high school education (5.5%) reported being homeless or unwillingly displaced from their home in the past two years at a higher rate than their counterparts.

### *(4) Obesity/Overweight*

In Santa Clara County, 53.8% of respondents were either overweight or obese at the time they were surveyed. More males (62.4%) than females, and more Blacks (70.7%) and Hispanics (70.0%) than any other race/ethnicity were overweight or obese.

### *(5) Influenza*

The Healthy People 2010 objective recommends that for 90% of adults ages 65 and older should receive a flu shot every 12 months, and a pneumonia shot once in their lifetime. Santa Clara respondents ages 65 and older fell short of both objectives; 75% had received a flu shot in the past 12 months, and 69.7% had ever had a pneumonia shot.

### *(6) Asthma*

Overall, 13.6% of Santa Clara County respondents had ever been told by a doctor that they had asthma; of these 51.8% still have asthma, with 49.1% reporting an episode of asthma or an asthma attack in the past 12 months. 10.5% of respondents with current asthma had been to an emergency department or urgent care clinic in the last 12 months because of their asthma.

### *(7) Diabetes*

Overall, 6.8% of Santa Clara County residents reported ever being told by a doctor that they had diabetes. Of those with diabetes, 88.8% take insulin or diabetes pills to help manage it. Diabetes increased with age among respondents, and was most prevalent among Blacks (13.6%). The Healthy People 2010 objective states that 60% of diabetics check their blood glucose daily, which was nearly met by Santa Clara respondents (59.3%). Similarly, the objective for diabetics to have an annual dilated eye exam is 75%, which Santa Clara County met at 77.2%.

Consistent patterns of health disparities were frequently observed among (1) males, (2) Hispanics, (3) young adults (ages 18 to 24), and respondents reporting (4) lower socioeconomic status and (5) less education. These groups reported higher proportions of health problems, risk behaviors, and a diminished ability to access the health care system. (Due to small sample sizes,

## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

Blacks and Native Americans are under or not at all represented in the survey. They may have the same health issues or concerns as have been identified among other race/ethnicity groups, but there was not enough data to draw conclusions.) [1]

Respondents with the lowest Socio Economic Status were less likely to report having healthcare insurance coverage, were more likely to report their general health to be fair or poor, and were more likely to report having been hungry but could not afford food.

Hispanics commonly reported their general health to be fair or poor, and also reported a significantly lower prevalence of having health and dental insurance coverage. They were also more likely to report having been hungry but could not afford food. Hispanics also reported higher prevalence of alcohol and tobacco use, poor nutrition, and a higher number of sexual partners and treatment for Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs). Preventive practices and behaviors are not as evident, with few older Hispanics receiving the influenza shot, and fewer Hispanic females receiving mammograms or clinical breast exams. [1]

Young adults ages 18 to 24 were least likely to report having healthcare insurance coverage in the past 12 months. Young adults also reported the highest prevalence of asthma, alcohol use, tobacco use, and unsafe sexual behaviors. They reported the highest rates of physical or sexual violence. Young female adults were also least likely to have had a Pap smear test for cervical cancer in the past 12 months compared to females in all other age groups. [1]

For more information on ethnic disparities, please see 2006 SCC Health Status of the Latino Population a 2002 Data Highlights of Race/Ethnicity Group Health Status, at the County public health department web site at <http://www.sccgov.org/portal/site/phd>. Also see Center for Disease Control, REACH Project. (culturally specific programs to address ethnic health disparities) <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/publications/aag/reach.htm>

### Health Insurance

Nationally and statewide, the number of persons without health insurance has been growing steadily. Thanks to a strong economy, Santa Clara County residents historically are more likely to be covered by employer-based health insurance than their peers, but these numbers may be declining. [1]

“Continuous insurance coverage is critically important to enable low- and moderate-income children and adults to obtain access to important health services. Lack of coverage for even part of the year results in significantly poorer access, especially for preventive care, putting children’s and adults’ health at risk.” [2]

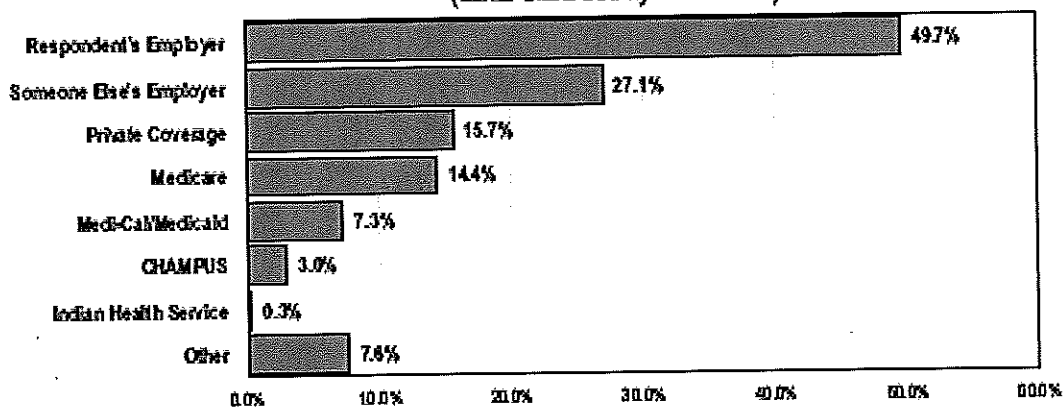
The County Public Health Department in its 2005 Risk Assessment Survey that

- 13.4% of county residents did not have health insurance coverage in 2005. [2] PICO, a church based community organizing advocacy coalition estimates 200,000 Santa Clara County residents have no health insurance coverage in 2007.  
<http://picocalifornia.org/news/category/health-care/>

## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

- 86.5% of respondents had some kind of healthcare coverage in 2005-2006. This is higher figures for the state (82.8%) or nation. However, in the 2003 Risk Assessment, 88.8% of Santa Clara County reported some form of health-care coverage.
- More White (93.0%) and Asian/Other (89.8%) adults reported having health insurance coverage than Black (85.0%) and Hispanic adults (68.2%). [2]
- Overall, 79.0% of respondents reported that they receive healthcare coverage through their employer or someone else's employer. 17.9% of respondents reported that they bought their own health care coverage. 17.4% of respondents ages 18 to 24 reported that they received healthcare coverage through Medi-Cal or Medicaid, a higher proportion than any other age group. [2]
- 37% of respondents reporting a household income of less than \$15,000, received healthcare coverage through Medi-Cal. [2]
- Between 2000 and 2005, the share of residents in both Santa Clara and San Mateo County covered by employers insurance dropped 5% according to Joint Venture Silicon Valley 2007 Index (citing a 2005 State Health Report not yet available).
- The share of the population 65+ is growing rapidly for the next 40 years. Most older Californians have Medicare coverage (98%). Yet, the elderly remain disadvantaged because they lack comprehensive health benefits and lack access to affordable coverage for long-term care (skilled nursing or assisted living) and dental care. [1]
- Medicare hospital insurance and/or supplemental medical insurance covered 258 disabled seniors and 16,757 other disabled persons in July 1, 2003. [http://www.city-data.com/county/Santa\\_Clara\\_County-CA.html](http://www.city-data.com/county/Santa_Clara_County-CA.html)

**Source of Health Care Insurance Coverage**  
(Santa Clara County 2003 BRFSS)



Source: 2003 Santa Clara County Behavioral Risk Factor Survey Data Tables, Santa Clara Valley Health and Hospital System, Santa Clara County Public Health Department, 2004. (Items 2.3a-2.3f)  
Note: A subset of those respondents with healthcare insurance coverage.

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- The County's Children's Health Initiative started in January 2001 with the aim of making health insurance available to 100% of the children living in Santa Clara County whose family income is at or below 300% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Between 2001 and 2003, 49,046 additional children were enrolled in a low-cost insurance program for medical, dental, and vision care coverage. The initiative is funded jointly through public and private (foundation) sources. There is controversy over the extent to which County reimbursement rates adequately cover costs for providers and long-term effects. [4]

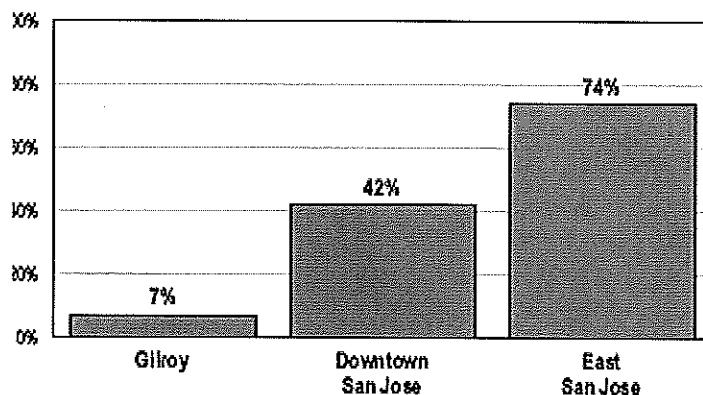
### Facilities and Staffing [6,7,8]

- The 10 members of the county Community Health Partnership include Asian, Latino, and American Indian targeted community-based clinics as well as neighborhood specific and school based clinics. Santa Clara County nonprofit community health centers have a combined budget of nearly \$30 million and provide healthcare through 280,000 visits to nearly 100,000 patients annually. Services include general family practice, medical and dental care, well baby visits, prenatal care, nutrition, family planning, health education, and prevention, counseling, mental health, and community outreach. They collaborate on projects on diabetes, women and infants health.
- The state faces severe nursing shortages; current projections based on population increases estimate that the state's demand for nurses will likely exceed supply by 25,000 over the next two decades. Some racial and ethnic groups are woefully underrepresented in nursing. Hispanics for example, make up over 30% of the state's population but a mere 4% of the state's nurses. [2]

### Transportation Access to Health Care [2]

- Low-income residents are more likely to depend on public transit to reach health care

**Percentage of Residents  
With Transit Access to a Hospital**  
(Target Neighborhoods, Santa Clara County)



Source: Roadblocks to Health: Transportation Barriers to Healthy Communities. Center for Third World Organizing; People United for a Better Oakland; Transportation and Land Use Coalition, Copyright 2002.

Note: Accessible destinations are within 30 minute transit travel time or half-mile walk from place of residence.

services. 70% of bus riders in Santa Clara County are people of color, and 59% make less than \$35,000 per year. [2]

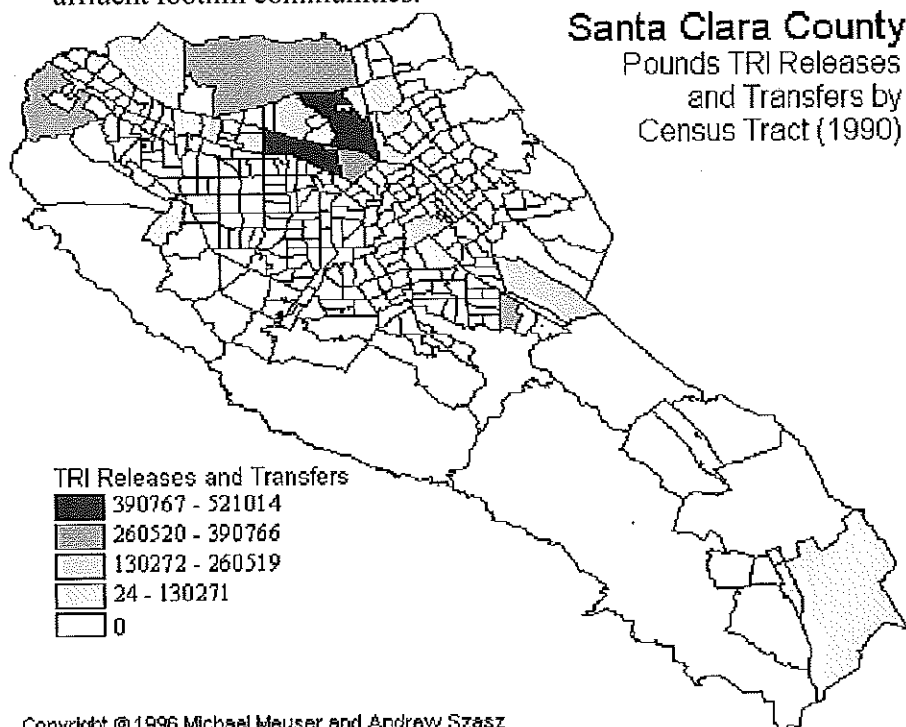
- In Santa Clara County, 58% of residents in targeted areas: (neighborhoods: 74% in East San Jose; 42% in Downtown San Jose; and 7% in

Gilroy) have adequate transit access to a hospital, meaning destinations are within a 30-minute transit travel time or a half-mile walk from place of residence. East San Jose's relatively good transit access is due to the location of two hospitals (Santa Clara Valley Medical Center and O'Connor Hospital) each served by multiple bus lines. Downtown access was very impacted by the closure of San Jose Medical Center (SJMC) in 2005, which resulted in more than 30,000 people losing good transit and walking access to a hospital in the downtown. [2]

Residents of suburban Gilroy suffer from poor transit access to health care, with no resident having access to health clinics by transit. Only 7% had transit access to hospitals, and 33% had transit access to supermarkets. [2]

### Environmental Hazards [9]

- Santa Clara County has many EPA identified toxic waste areas, the result of computer chip and other manufacturing industries and agricultural production fields. Below is the EPA Inventory of 1990.
- Toxics emitting sites are concentrated in only a few dozen census tracts mostly in the northern urban area, with 3 toxic sites just east of Gilroy. Palo Alto, Sunnyvale, Milpitas, and San Jose have the most toxic sites.
- Neighborhoods closest to this band of toxic emitters tend, generally, to be poorer and more Latino than the rest of the county. (See Map provided in Poverty section of this report.) The one exception is a census tract close to Stanford University and surrounding affluent foothill communities.



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SOURCE: Environmental Inequality Silicon Valley Toxics and Demographics  
<http://www.mapcruzin.com/EI/map.cgi>

We do not yet know to what extent these areas have been cleaned up or the impacts on children and the general population since 1990.

### Senior Health Care Indicators [2]

Seniors are a rapidly growing segment of the county population, and will make greater demands on the existing health care system. Following national trends, between 2000 and 2020, the 65+ population in Santa Clara County is estimated to increase 91%, from 160,527 to 306,900:

- 103% for the 65-74 age population in Santa Clara County (to 177,200);
  - 62% for the 75-84 age population (to 89,500); and
  - 85+ population will grow by 123% (to 40,200) [2]
- Age is an important risk factor for a variety of chronic and acute conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, asthma, pneumonia, fall-related injuries hospital- or institution susceptible infections, as well as disability. [2]
  - Elders in Santa Clara County will be much more ethnically diverse than at present. The fastest-growing ethnic group will be elderly Hispanics, whose numbers will nearly triple in the next 20 years. [2]
  - Disabled Californians over 65 will comprise a considerably greater share of the total state population as the population ages and becomes more top-heavy, potentially increasing substantially the demands on the near-elderly population of Californians age 40–64 who are the primary caregivers for the elderly (after the elderly themselves). [2]
  - Approximately 10% of people 65 and older and 47% of those 85 years and older have Alzheimer's disease. The risk of the disease appears to be slightly greater in women than men. The risk is also elevated among those of lower educational level and lower socioeconomic status. [2]
  - 40,132 older adults (approximately 25% of the persons 65+ in 2000) in Santa Clara County are likely to experience specific mental disorders such as depression, anxiety, substance abuse, and dementia that are not a part of normal aging. [10]

### Health Care Indicators for Youth [4]

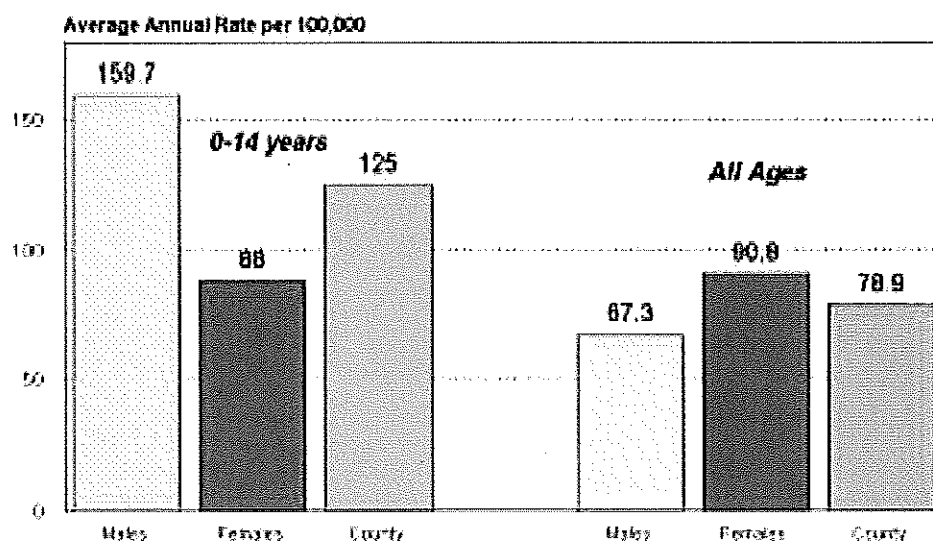
**Teen pregnancies** have historically been an indicator for future poverty as young mothers may have to drop out of the workforce or may lack a partner. The teen birth rate has been dropping since at least 1996, and is below the California average.

- Birth rates overall, and across race/ethnic groups have decreased steadily since 2000. Although rates among Hispanics have been declining, they have remained consistently higher than all other race/ethnic groups. Teen birth rates have shown a declining trend from 2000-2004, but remain highest in the 18-19 age group. [3]

### Asthma

Boys under 14 are twice as likely to be hospitalized for asthma as girls of the same age and persons of all ages. As age increases, women are more likely to be hospitalized than men. [4]

**Average Asthma Hospitalizations\* Rates by Gender and Age  
Santa Clara County, 1998-2000**



### Use of Dental Services

Access to dental services and prevention of tooth decay is a critical issue within Santa Clara County. Almost three-quarters of 3rd graders in Santa Clara County (72%) have a history of tooth decay. The national goal is to have no more than 42% of 3rd graders with a history of tooth decay.

### Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is a basic indicator of access to prenatal care, nutrition, and the general health of a community. Santa Clara County's infant mortality rate is 4.6 deaths per 1,000 live births, lower than the California statewide rate of 5.4. The infant mortality rate is disproportionately high among Hispanic infants, 6.0 per 1,000 live births. The average infant mortality rate for African Americans (1996-2000) was 12.2 per 1,000 live births. An average is presented because the small numbers of African Americans in the county population lead to increased variability in individual years.

### Immunization

Immunizations for infants and toddlers protect them from preventable diseases, suffering, and mortality. Additionally, the immunization status of children 0 to 2 years old is a proxy measure of young children's access to a medical home and ongoing well-child care. In 2002, Hispanic children had the lowest percentage of immunization coverage rates (65%) compared to African American children (78%), White children (80%), and Asian/Pacific Island children (78%).





## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

- The number of referrals/allegations for possible child abuse have dropped off since 2000. The number of children referred for possible removal from their home They have been consistently below state levels.

	Child Abuse Allegation 20,430 and Families In Referrals 10,184	Children with Allegations 17,717	Child Abuse/Neglect Investigations 13,100	Children Referred for Dependency Action 1,846	Petitions filed in Juvenile Dependency Court 909	Children Receiving Voluntary Family Maintenance Services, including Informal Supervision 937	Court Ordered Family Maintenance 160
2000-2001	22,206	19,519	15,603	1,730	1,074	1,067	207
2001-2002	22,735	18,695	14,804	1,672	1,012	1,016	205
2002-2003	23,344	18,375	13,915	1,476	915	907	86
2003-2004	19,429	17,430	12,984	1,448	664	812	116
2004-2005	20,332	17,431	12,593	1751	744	1007	224
2005-2006	20,430	17,717	13,100	1,846	909	937	160

- In 2001, general neglect, physical abuse, and emotional abuse were most often reported. Most of the child abuse/neglect cases were among children between 5-14 years of age. Of all the ethnicities, Hispanics comprised the largest percent of the child abuse/neglect cases.
- The Santa Clara County Council on Domestic Violence reported in 2006 [12] that:

All of the police agencies in Santa Clara County (including those on university and college campuses) adhere to a law enforcement protocol, which recognizes domestic violence as a crime and contains a "pro arrest policy." A "pro arrest policy" means where probable cause exists to believe the perpetrator committed an act of domestic violence an arrest shall be effectuated by the responding law enforcement officer. The protocol is reviewed and updated yearly.

The Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office issued 3204 criminal domestic violence complaints in 2006 (2784 misdemeanors and 420 felonies). Our domestic violence criminal courts issued protective orders on every criminal case.

Women's shelters, domestic violence organizations, batterer treatment groups, and other professionals also deal with domestic violence on a daily basis in this county... These agencies see more victims than even law enforcement does because not all victims call the police when they are being abused.

Four nonprofit agencies provided 65 domestic violence specific shelter beds (each day) for survivors of domestic violence in 2005. They reported serving 783 individual women and children. Two-thirds stayed for 30 days or less. Shelters reported being full an average of 169.5 nights a year, but also report turning away another 596 individuals, 82% because of lack of shelter, although some number were referred to other shelters or given overnight motel vouchers. Source: Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council Housing Committee Report 2007 (data from 2005). (16)

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It is our belief that Santa Clara County's policies and procedures around domestic violence helped decrease the number of domestic violence related deaths. Although there were six (6) such deaths in 2006, we did not lose a single person in the five thousand four hundred and thirty three (5433) cases (issued and non-issued) that were referred to the District Attorney's office for prosecution. [12]

### Mental Health

- The Santa Clara County Public Mental Health Services estimate that 22,000 residents at 200% of poverty level receive some kind of mental health service. Of these it considers 22% to be underserved, with young adults 16-25 being the most underserved of 4 age groups. [13]
- The County operates mental health services at 12 outpatient sites and 1 inpatient (Children's Shelter) site. The County government contracts for outpatient mental health services with 22 other agencies. (The County providers list is citation #13) The latter include the culturally targeted and language-specific services for Native Americans, African, Eastern Europeans, and Vietnamese persons. There are also nine private inpatient or long-term care institutions for the mentally ill in the county. [14]
- Low-income persons, older women and "minorities" disproportionately account for those clients using mental health services in the County. [10]
- Most Frequently Noted Mental Health Concerns Across all Age [and Ethnic] Groups [14]
  - In trouble with the law, incarceration
  - Concurrent substance abuse
  - Abuse, neglect, violence, trauma
  - Sadness, depression, loneliness, isolation
  - Poverty, homelessness, inadequate housing
  - Failing school & jobs, meaningless activities
  - Concurrent medical problems
  - Institutionalization, hospitalization
  - Problems with family and peers
- The Prop 63 3-year plan identified another 8,930 persons to be unserved. Again, young adults were disproportionately unserved by their estimates. These unserved persons were people between 200% and 300% of poverty who were among certainly high risk populations including those in jail, foster care and the juvenile justice system. [14]

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#### Estimates of Unmet Need for Public Mental Health Services up to 200% poverty, FY 2003

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AGE	Fully Served	Served	Under-served	Un-served*
0-15	250	4,147	751	3,159
16-25	137	3,891	1,302	1,172
26-5	52	11,608	2,517	3,977
60+	2	2,410	285	622
Total	441	22,056	4,855	8,930
	(2%)	(100%)	(22%)	

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## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

\* understated estimate of public need (closer to 300% of poverty) and prevalence among certain populations (e.g. 50+ % among those in jail, foster care, juvenile justice). The disparities in unmet need [14] are listed as:

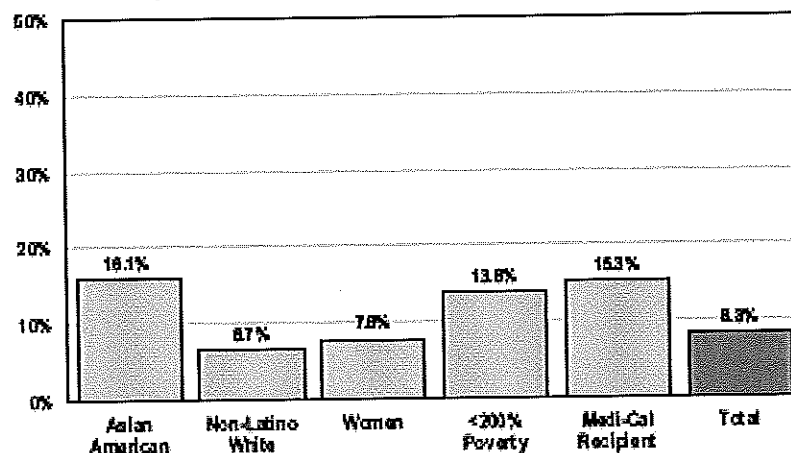
- Latino, Asian and American Indian are underserved among all ages
- Latino, African American and American Indian are over-represented in the County Juvenile Shelter, un-housed, and foster care, with greater need (prevalence) and less served.
- Refugee, immigrant and monolingual have greater need and are less served
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer populations have greater need and are less served.
- Developmentally disabled population has greater need and less served

- Being shut-in and isolated, and fear and anxiety, are among the most reported problems among persons over 60 in the county's the non-white ethnic communities [15]

- The rapidly growing numbers of seniors will require additional services not yet available. The existing workforce of nurses and social workers in California is inadequate to help the growing numbers of older people who need adult protective

services or other types of case management.. This lack of professionally trained social workers with gerontological knowledge and skills is apt to have a potentially negative impact on the ability of county governments and other providers of aging services to meet the needs of an aging society. [2]

**Impaired Activities Due to Emotional Problems Like Depression or Anxiety Last Month, by Selected Characteristics**  
(Santa Clara County, Age 65 and Older, 2001)



Source: Health of Older Californians: County Data Book, Los Angeles UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, October 2003

### Policy and Funding under Prop 63 (California Mental Services Act) [14]

The County Mental Health Office has prepared a three-year plan to use Prop 63 funds totaling \$13.4 million. They are used for the following targets and priorities:

Children 0-15 – 10% of funds (\$3.8 million)

Zero to Five Years High Risk

Foster Care Youth

Juvenile Justice Involved Youth

## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

### Underserved Seriously Emotionally Disturbed

Transition Age Youth 16-26 – 13% (\$4.9 million)

First Time Psychosis

Sixteen to 25 Years Aging Out of Child Systems

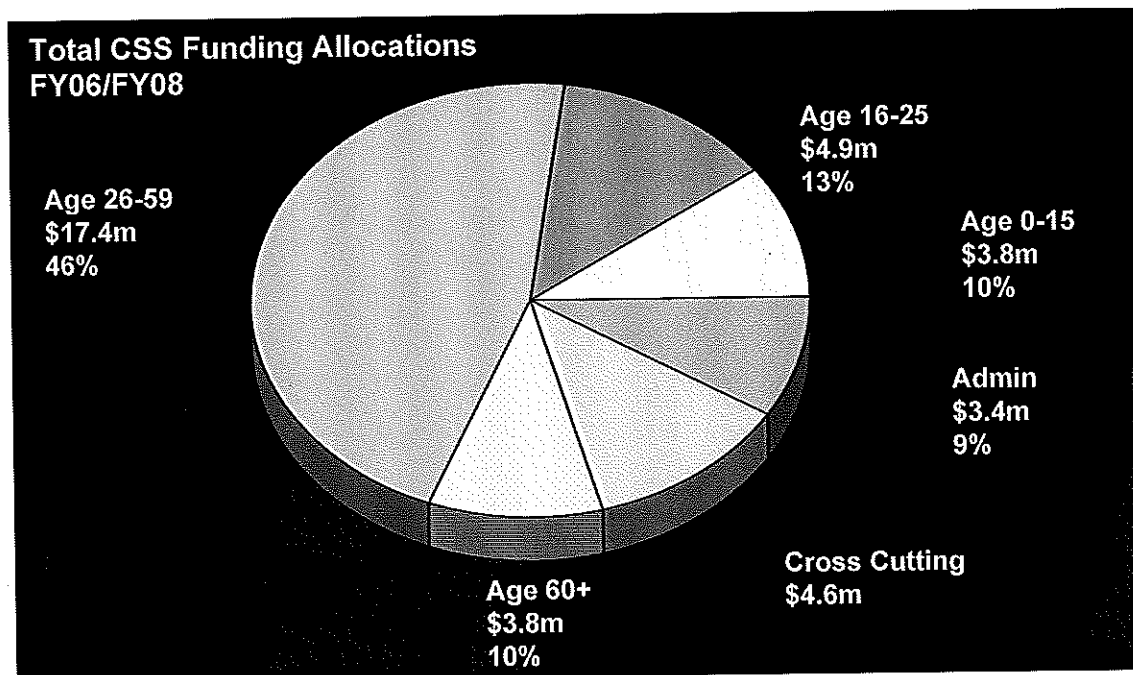
Adults 26-69 – 46% (\$17.4 million)

Jail Involved/Homeless/Dual Diagnosed SMI

Underserved/Un-served Severely Mentally Ill (SMI)

Older Adults 60+ - 10% (\$3.8 million)

High Risk/Homebound SMI Seniors



### Hot Links and Data Sources

1. Santa Clara County Public Health Dept. Santa Clara County Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, 2005-2006.  
<http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs%2FPublic%20Health%20Department%20%28DEP%29%2Fattachments%2FBRFSReport5-07.pdf>
2. Professional Research Consultants, Inc. Community Health Assessment 2004 A Framework for Action in Santa Clara County.  
[http://www.hospitalcouncil.net/upload/2004\\_Community\\_Health\\_Assessment\\_Report\\_Santa\\_Clara\\_County.pdf](http://www.hospitalcouncil.net/upload/2004_Community_Health_Assessment_Report_Santa_Clara_County.pdf)
3. Embry M. Howell And Dana Hughes. A Tale Of Two Counties: Expanding Health Insurance Coverage For Children In California. Urban Institute, San Francisco State University. 2006.  
[http://www.urbaninstitute.org/UploadedPDF/1001023\\_two\\_counties.pdf](http://www.urbaninstitute.org/UploadedPDF/1001023_two_counties.pdf)

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4. Santa Clara County Public Health Department and Cross Systems Evaluation, Santa Clara County's Children and Youth Key Indicators of Well-Being 2003. <http://www.sccgov.org/>
5. 2005 Santa Clara County Children's Report: Key Indicators of Well-being. Kids in Common [http://www.kidsincommon.org/childrens\\_report\\_2005.pdf](http://www.kidsincommon.org/childrens_report_2005.pdf)
6. Santa Clara County Public Health Department, Data Highlights of Race/Ethnicity Group Health Status. 2002.  
[http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs/Public%20Health%20Department%20\(DEP\)/attachments/133910DataHighlightsofRaceEthnicityGroupHealthStatus.pdf](http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs/Public%20Health%20Department%20(DEP)/attachments/133910DataHighlightsofRaceEthnicityGroupHealthStatus.pdf)
7. Center for Disease Control, REACH Project. (culturally specific programs to address ethnic health disparities) <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/publications/aag/reach.htm>
8. Community Health Partnership of Santa Clara County  
<http://www.chpscc.org/membership.htm> See also: <http://www.helpscc.org> for listings.  
For detailed data on health care facilities, services, and other statistics, see California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development. Santa Clara County Healthcare Information, 2004.  
<http://www.oshpd.cahwnet.gov/HQAD/Perspectives/Products/2004/SantaClara.pdf>
9. Environmental Inequality - Silicon Valley Toxics and Demographics  
<http://www.mapcruzin.com/EI/map.cgi>
10. CLIKS: Profile for Santa Clara, CA (county) <http://www.kidscount.org/>
11. Child Abuse Council of Santa Clara County: [http://www.cacsc.org/resources/comp\\_05-06.pdf](http://www.cacsc.org/resources/comp_05-06.pdf)
12. The Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council 2006 Report (pg. 5)  
<http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs/Public%20Health%20Department%20%28DEP%29/attachments/DeathReview2006.pdf>
13. Santa Clara Mental Health Department, *Providers List January 2006*.  
[http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs%2FMental%20Health%20Services%20\(DEP\)%2Fattachm%2FSCC%20MHD%20Provider%20List.pdf](http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs%2FMental%20Health%20Services%20(DEP)%2Fattachm%2FSCC%20MHD%20Provider%20List.pdf)
14. County of Santa Clara Santa Clara Valley Health and Hospital System. *Santa Clara County Mental Health Services Act Planning CSS Three Year Plan. Presentation to the Board of Supervisors, December 13, 2005* (PowerPoint).  
<http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs%2FMental%20Health%20Services%20%28DEP%29%2Fattachments%2FBOS%2012.13.05%20final%20final.ppt#432,2,Overview%20of%20%20MHSAComponents>
15. Santa Clara County Valley Health and Hospital System and Santa Clara County Mental Health Department *Ethnic Communities of Santa Clara County Provide Perspectives and Opinions on Mental Health*. 2006. (Report not yet available online).  
<http://www.sccgov.org/portal/site/mh>
16. Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council Housing Committee Report 2007.  
[http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs%2FPublic%20Health%20Department%20\(DEP\)%2Fattachm%2FDVC\\_Housing\\_Committee\\_Report\\_2007.pdf](http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs%2FPublic%20Health%20Department%20(DEP)%2Fattachm%2FDVC_Housing_Committee_Report_2007.pdf)

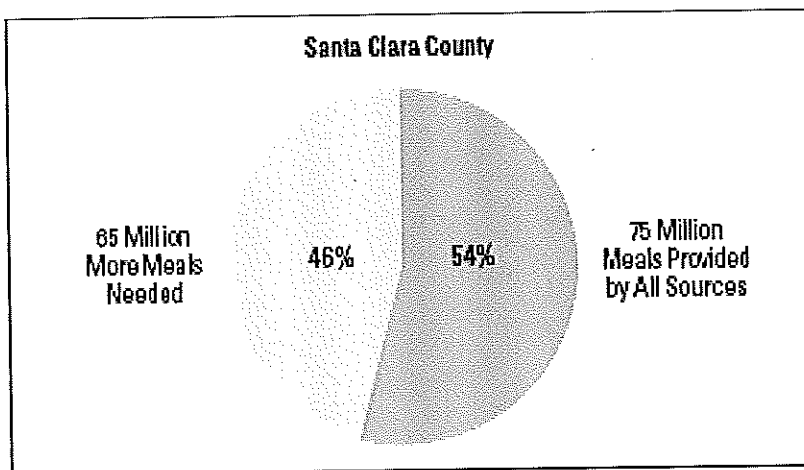
## **Santa Clara County**

### **Nutrition**

## 5. Nutrition

A 2005 survey by the Second Harvest Food Bank found that, countywide,

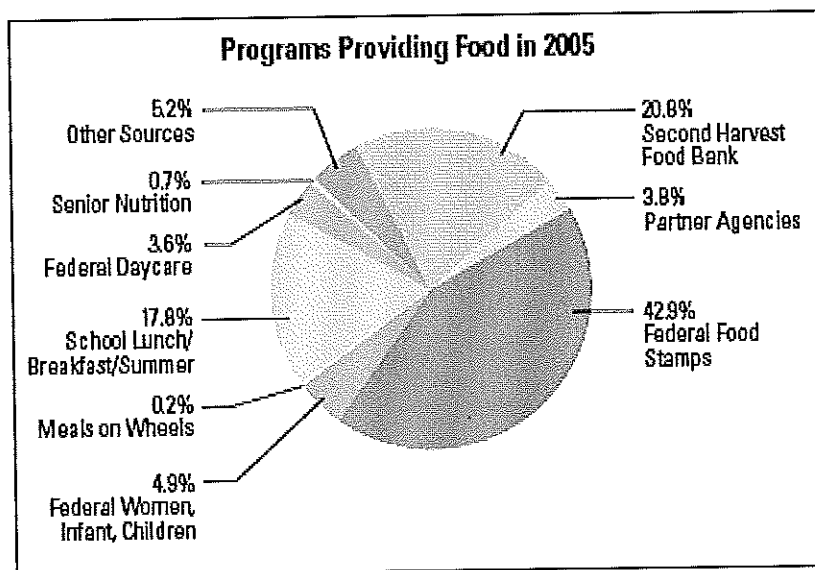
- 40,000 individuals suffer from chronic hunger (14,590 are children)
- 59,798 individuals struggle to find enough food to eat (21,885 are children)



- 46% of the food needs in Santa Clara County are unmet; Santa Clara County needs an additional 65 million meals annually.

Source: Second Harvest, HASS 2005; [http://www.2ndharvest.net/aboutus/aboutus\\_pdfs/](http://www.2ndharvest.net/aboutus/aboutus_pdfs/)

“In general, these individuals do not go hungry on a regular basis, but are instead, often scrambling to find enough food.” (HASS 2005 Report, Second Harvest)



- The Food Stamps Program is the primary source of nutritional assistance (43% of meals) followed by Second Harvest Food Bank (21%) in 2005.
- More than 6% of respondents to the 2003 *Santa Clara County Community Assessment – Health and Quality of Life Survey* said they had cut the size of or skipped meals because there wasn't enough money for food, almost 17% worried about becoming homeless.

Source: Second Harvest, HASS 2005; [http://www.2ndharvest.net/aboutus/aboutus\\_pdfs/](http://www.2ndharvest.net/aboutus/aboutus_pdfs/)

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- Residents of Downtown/East San Jose and in Gilroy are most in need of additional food assistance according to Second Harvest.

A 2001 Survey conducted by Second Harvest found that 40% of the people it served were under the age of 18. Among households with children, one out of four reported that their children did not have enough to eat due to lack of financial resources. About 85% of client households with children use a school breakfast or lunch program.

- California Food Policy Advocates finds that the County ranks 53 in hunger and food insecurity while it ranks 48 in adult obesity. (One being the worst and 58 being the best county in the state). Compared to other counties in California, the County has relatively fewer residents who experience hunger or food insecurity, or suffer some of its nutritional outcomes such as obesity or death by diabetes.

Source: <http://www.cfpa.net/2005CountyProfile/PDF%20Reports/Santa%20Clara.pdf>

- However, According to UC Cooperative Extension scientists, "The low income population in Santa Clara County ... faces tremendous barriers to achieving a healthy diet." "52.7% of adults are overweight or obese, and child overweight rates range from 11.5% to 31.3%. This population has a higher risk of many chronic and acute diseases, such as diabetes, high blood pressure, and cancer."
- Latino, Black, and White residents of Santa Clara County are most at risk of obesity, but Latino and Black residents are 2-3 times more likely to become diabetic, with the incidence among youth rising for Type II (adult onset) diabetes in particular.
- Two elementary schools on the east side of San Jose - Luther Burbank (86%) and Alum Rock Union Elementary (77%) - have the highest number of students in free/reduced cost lunch programs. Their rates are nearly two and a half times over the county average. (These districts have only one school.)
- Enrollment in the free/reduced lunch program declined 10 percentage points at Orchard Elementary School District and almost as much at Gilroy schools between 2001 and 2004.

Top 10 Santa Clara County School Districts With Highest Percentages of Students Enrolled in Free and Reduced Cost Meal Program, 2001-04

District	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Luther Burbank Elementary	77.50%	82.00%	86.40%
Alum Rock Union Elementary	66.40%	71.80%	77.30%
Franklin-McKinley Elementary	70.30%	66.90%	72.90%
Mt. Pleasant Elementary	49.70%	59.90%	61.60%
Orchard Elementary	67.80%	33.50%	57.80%
San Jose Unified	38.70%	41.10%	43.70%
Santa Clara Unified	32.70%	38.40%	42.50%
Gilroy Unified	50.90%	45.10%	42.30%



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Mountain View-Whisman Elementary	34.80%	37.20%	41.50%
Oak Grove Elementary	35.20%	36.80%	41.20%
Santa Clara County Total	27.30%	30.60%	32.20%
California Total	47.10%	48.70%	49.00%

Source: California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, 2004.

- According to the California Food Policy Advocates, nearly half of those eligible for Food Stamps are not enrolled; and a quarter of those eligible for free/reduced school lunch programs. Millions of dollars of federal support goes unused as a result.
- 83% of eligible children do not participate in summer food programs; and large numbers of children eligible for meals in a childcare setting are not enrolled.
- The WIC program for pregnant women and infants reaches 97% of those who are eligible.
- The School Lunch program (free or reduced) covers 76% of those eligible.

Food Assistance Programs	# Eligible	# Eligible Not Served	% Eligible Not Served	County Rank 1=worst	Loss of Federal \$ due to Underutilization <sup>8</sup>
Food Stamp Program	102,473	48,162	47.0%		\$51,437,016
Women, Infants, and Children	30,275	719	2.4	23	
School Lunch Program	79,382	19,076	24.0%	32	\$7,218,132.91
Summer Food	92,779	77,435	83.5%	35	\$4,105,603.70
CACFP (In Centers)	35,949	29,449	81.9%	13	
CACFP (In Homes)	13,176	9,682	73.5%	26	

Source: California Food Policy Advocates

<http://www.cfpa.net/2005CountyProfile/PDF%20Reports/Santa%20Clara.pdf>

63% of participants in the Women and Infants Care program received food in 2001 and 2002, slightly less than the California average. Women of all ethnicities seem to be enrolled in WIC in equal proportions.

- Enrollment in the Food Stamps program has grown since 2000; almost 58,000 persons used the program in July 2007.
- In 2006, there were 57,944 recipients of Food Stamps. This was an increase of almost 4500 persons since 2004. The increase appears to be coming from the # of households, not the number of persons in eligible households.
- Enrollment in other public assistance programs declined during this time.

Santa Clara County Public Assistance Percent Households by Program, 2000-2004	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Total Households	564,670	561,430	563,835	563,835	557,532
With Food Stamp benefits in the past 12 months	2.2%	1.8%	2.0%	1.6%	2.0%

## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

- In a June 1, 2007 editorial, the San Jose Mercury called on Congress to “ease the burden on working families nationally by approving the new Farm Bill. “The value of food stamps has eroded over time. ... It has been frozen for small families since 1996. A family of three's maximum take-home pay per month to qualify is only \$1,385 (no other source cited). The paper praised Santa Clara County initiatives and called on Congress to:
  - Let families deduct all child-care expenses, now limited to \$200 per month - an unrealistic figure, especially in Silicon Valley.
  - Increase the \$2,000 limit on savings that disqualifies families from getting food stamps. That restriction, frozen for 20 years, penalizes those who have saved for emergencies.
  - Rescind the five-year residency requirement for adult legal immigrants. Their children can automatically receive food stamps, but many don't because of confusion with the adult restriction. California, with so many immigrants, is disproportionately affected by this restriction.
  - ...California has the nation's lowest food stamp participation rate. Only 46 percent of those who qualify receive food stamps; only 34 percent of eligible working families get them. Two million Californians who could supplement their diet with food stamps aren't doing so....
  - Dropping a fingerprinting requirement...
  - Recertifying food stamp eligibility every six months, instead of quarterly, reducing trips that working families make to reapply.
  - Automatically qualifying families receiving Medi-Cal as meeting the income requirements for food stamps. ...
  - Pursuing new ways to sign up families. It sometimes takes three or four visits to a county office, if documents aren't in order.... That's a burden for working families relying on childcare or public transportation. ... Santa Clara County is trying a promising alternative: permitting Second Harvest Food Bank workers to enroll the homeless and working families at soup kitchens, food banks and community centers.” Source: [http://www.cafoodbanks.org/docs/Farm\\_Bill\\_Mercury\\_News.pdf](http://www.cafoodbanks.org/docs/Farm_Bill_Mercury_News.pdf)

### Hot Links and Data Sources

1. Second Harvest Food Bank. Hunger Analysis of Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties 2005 [http://www.2ndharvest.net/aboutus/aboutus\\_pdfs/hass\\_study\\_2005.pdf](http://www.2ndharvest.net/aboutus/aboutus_pdfs/hass_study_2005.pdf)
2. Lucile Packard Foundation. Kids Data – We’ve Got Your Numbers. <http://www.kidsdata.org>. Free and Reduced Cost School Lunches. [http://www.kidsdata.org/topicbar.jsp?csid=0&i=1&t=23&ra=5\\_4&o\\_id=0&selRType=5&selR=4&yr=10&sort=a&nf=1&menuused=updateFXT&x=159&y=15](http://www.kidsdata.org/topicbar.jsp?csid=0&i=1&t=23&ra=5_4&o_id=0&selRType=5&selR=4&yr=10&sort=a&nf=1&menuused=updateFXT&x=159&y=15)
3. Resource Development Associates, 2001. From Cradle to Career: Preparing San Jose’s Youth for the Digital Age. Power point presentation. [http://www.resourcedevelopment.net/projects/files/cradle to career.ppt](http://www.resourcedevelopment.net/projects/files/cradle%20to%20career.ppt)
4. California Food Policy Advocates. <http://www.cfpa.net> and Santa Clara County Nutrition Profile. <http://www.cfpa.net/2005CountyProfile/PDF%20Reports/Santa%20Clara.pdf>

## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

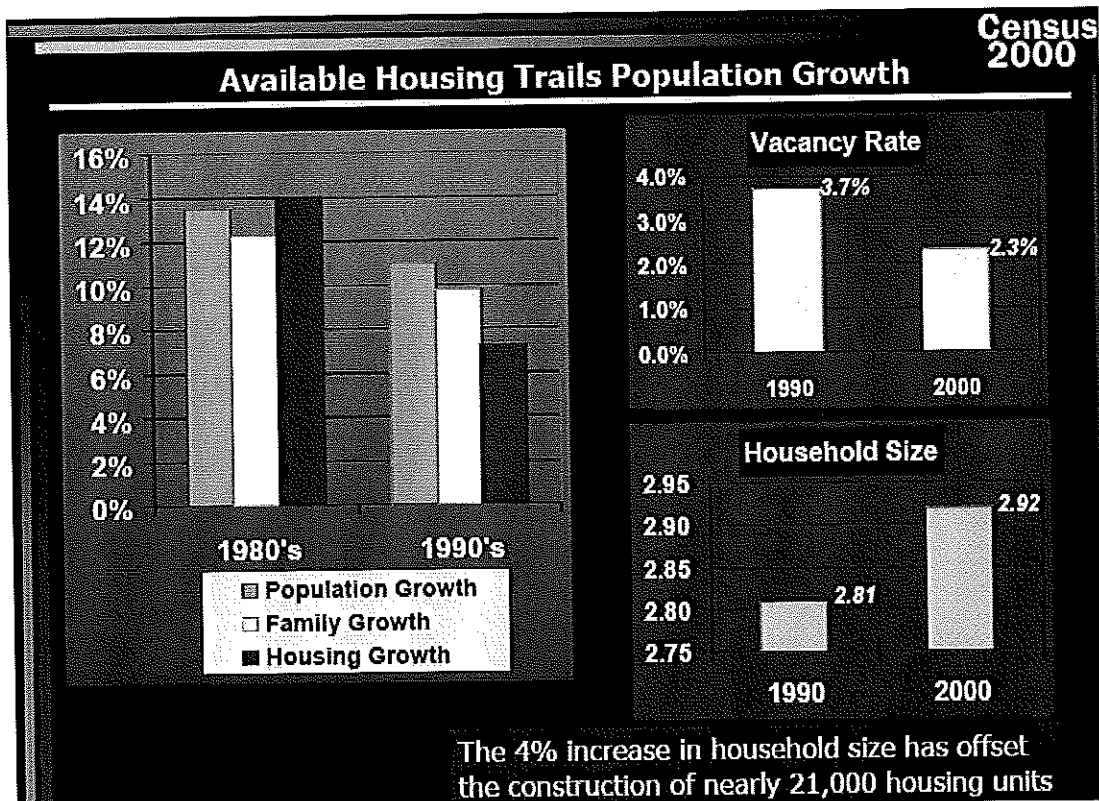
5. University of California Cooperative Extension, Family and Consumer Science Division, Santa Clara County Food and Farm Bill websites.  
[http://cesantaclara.ucdavis.edu/Nutrition, Family and Consumer Science/Food and Farm Bill Websites.htm](http://cesantaclara.ucdavis.edu/Nutrition,_Family_and_Consumer_Science/Food_and_Farm_Bill_Websites.htm)
6. University of California Cooperative Extension, 2005-2006 Biannual Report of UCCE Santa Clara County. <http://ucce.ucdavis.edu/files/filelibrary/2030/28857.pdf>
7. The Health Trust. *Priority: Preventing Obesity*.  
[http://www.healthtrust.org/programs/programs\\_prevent\\_obesity.php](http://www.healthtrust.org/programs/programs_prevent_obesity.php)
8. Mercury News Editorial. Help families by easing rules, raising benefits. 06/01/2007  
[http://www.cafoodbanks.org/docs/Farm Bill Mercury News.pdf](http://www.cafoodbanks.org/docs/Farm_Bill_Mercury_News.pdf)
9. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit. For 2006-2007 updates posted November 2007 see: <http://www.ed-data.k12.ca.us/profile.asp?tab=0&level=05&ReportNumber=16&County=43&fyr=0607>

## **Santa Clara County**

### **Housing**

**6. Housing** (references to the source documents are in parenthesis)

- As of 2006, 61% of County residents own their own home and 39% rent, [1]
- 39% of all owner occupied homes pay more than 35% of their income for housing, including 11% of homeowners without mortgages. [1]
- 35% of renters paid more than 35% of their income for housing; [1]
- Through the 1980s, housing growth exceeded population growth. [2]
- Population growth has exceeded housing growth since the 1990s. Between 1995-2000, 6 jobs were created for every housing unit built; between 2000 and 2005 the jobs/housing ratio improved to 2.5 jobs created per new housing unit. [2]
- The biggest shortfall has been among low-income residents (80% and below of median income). [2]

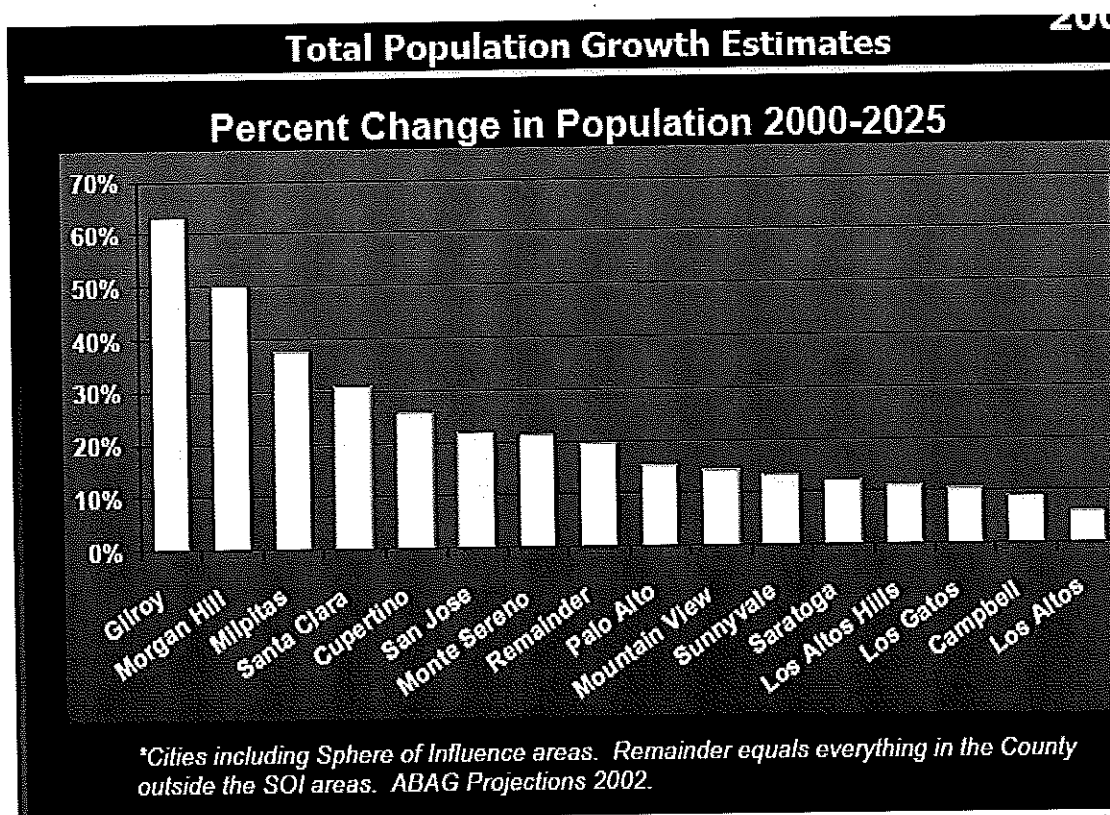


Source: Santa Clara County Housing Department, 2007.

- Median home price rose to \$805,000 in August 2007, an 11% increase from 2006, and a 61% increase since 2002. Only 15 percent of the county's households can afford to buy the median priced home. [2]

## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

- 14,500 affordable apartments and homes were built to serve low income individuals and families between 1999 and 2007, an average of 172 per month. [2]
- In the next 20 years, the county is expected to attract 350,000 to 450,000 new residents. [2]
- Although San Jose houses the large majority of county residents, Gilroy and Morgan Hill, followed by north county Milpitas, Santa Clara, and Cupertino are expected to grow more quickly than San Jose in the next 20 years. [3]



Sources: US Census, ABAG Projections, Santa Clara County Planning Dept, Census 2000: Tracking Changes.

- Affordable housing advocates calculate a “housing wage” of \$24.69 an hour is needed for a 40-hour a week worker (\$987.60 per week) to be able to afford the \$1284 fair market rent for a two-bedroom apartment in Santa Clara County in January 2007. [4]
- Although Santa Clara County has a higher median income than most of the state, 39 percent of local jobs pay less than \$30,000 per year and four out of 10 of the fastest growing jobs pay less than \$21,000 per year. [3]
- Rents rose rapidly in the first six months of 2007. The July 17, 2007 San Jose Mercury News reported average apartment rents of \$1721 per month. [4]

### **Housing Un-affordability, Overcrowding and Substandard Conditions**

- 41,404 households in Santa Clara County currently experience severe housing need, paying more than 50% of their income for housing. [2]
- 5714 occupied units have no heating system (504 use solar); 1312 lack complete plumbing; 2248 lack complete kitchen facilities; and 16,444 lack telephone service. [1]
- While only 2% of all dwelling units were overcrowded in the 2000 Census, the number of overcrowded rental units (more than 1.5 persons per room in a dwelling), jumped from 14.2% in 1990 to 18.3% in 2000, 61% of overcrowded housing units are in San Jose. [1]
- San Jose houses the greatest number of low-income residents, home prices and rents are lower than in most other parts of the county. [2]
- The Santa Clara County Housing Authority has 58,411 applicants on its wait list for affordable rental units, as of July 2007.
  - 33% are either disabled or elderly; 63% are female; About one third are Hispanic
  - 62% currently live in San Jose; 12% are from Milpitas, Santa Clara, or Sunnyvale (over 2000 applicants each); and another 6% live in Campbell, Gilroy, or Mountain View (over 1000 each)
  - 15% are chronically homeless (9059); of these 26% are disabled or elderly; 41% are Hispanic; and 58% are female

### **Future Unmet Housing Demand for Affordable Housing**

- Over the next 20 years, LISC calculates 90,908 units will need to be built in Santa Clara County to meet the future and current demand for housing among low and moderate income residents. [3]
- The majority of demand, 76% or 68,700 units are for households making less than 80% of AMI (extremely-low income or ELI; very-low income (VLI), and low-income (LI) housing units). 39%, of ELI & VLI households will require a studio or 1 bedroom unit.[3]
- Slightly more than half of the 68,700 units needed for low-income households, or 34,500 units, are likely to be built if current housing development patterns continue. [3]

**Unmet Housing Need in Santa Clara County, 2007-2027**

	ELI (0-30% AMI)	VLI (31-50% AMI)	LI (51-80% AMI)	MOD (81-120% AMI)	Total
<b>Gross/Total Need</b>	42,483	12,978	13,260	22,187	90,908
<b>Planned Production</b>	8,119	10,148	16,237	19,089	50,616
<b>Unmet Need</b>	34,364	2,830	-	3,098	40,292
<b>Funding Gap*</b>	\$3,780,040,000	\$198,100,000	\$0	\$154,900,000	\$4,133,040,000

\*The funding gap is the additional local subsidy required over the next 20 years to develop a sufficient number of affordable units to meet the unmet need.  
Source: San Jose State University, The Institute for Metropolitan Studies, 2005; US Census, 2004.

Source: Local Initiatives Support Corporation and San Jose State University. 2007 [3]

- The greatest needs are housing for extremely low-income (up to 30 AMI) and affordable homeownership opportunities. [3]
- LISC assumes San José would continue to provide the majority of the needed units—an estimated 26,000 units (about 1,300 per year) over the next 20 years, based on existing plans and assumptions for affordable housing expected in the Coyote Valley, Evergreen, Hitachi, North San Jose, Downtown – which includes affordable units anticipated to be developed or in the pipeline, and inclusionary units [3] (e.g. 5000 new affordable housing units (20% of total new housing proposed for Coyote Valley). [5]
- LISC estimates that a portion of the 90,908 units needed will be met through nonprofit developers and conventional market forces, but they project a shortfall of 40,292 units. Put another way 2,000 additional units are needed per year for the next 20 years above and beyond current plans to meet demand. LISC estimates this will require an additional \$4 billion or (\$200 M per year) Countywide in subsidy. [3]

**Mobile Home Parks**

- The County has over 18,000 mobile homes, typically a source of affordable housing for low and moderate-income persons. Most are in San Jose or Sunnyvale. Mobile home parks are typically at-risk of sale and conversion as land values rise.



## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

### Mobile Home and RV Parks in Santa Clara County

Location	# of MHP	# of MHP Spaces	# of RV Parks	# of RV Spaces
Camphell	2	243	0	0
Gilroy	4	349	1	153
Los Gatos	2	138	0	0
Millpitas	4	566	0	0
Morgan Hill	7	816	5	792
Mountain View	9	1,178	0	0
Palo Alto	1	164	0	0
San José	59	10,756	5	160
Saratoga	0	0	1	42
Sunnyvale	18	4,060	1	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>18,210</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,189</b>

*Note: No mobile home parks or RV parks were recorded in Cupertino, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Menlo Park or the City of Santa Clara.*  
*Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development, Code Enforcement Division (November 2009)*

### Fast-growing area of need: Seniors

Seniors over 65 are a fast growing segment of the population nationally and in Santa Clara County. Their share of the population rose from 6% (1990) to 11% (2000), and their number rose from 220,000 to 428,000. In 2020 they are estimated to be 21% of the population, due primarily to the aging of the existing Baby Boomer that is just now reaching retirement age. [9]

- Affordability of housing and of home repair are among the top concerns of seniors in Santa Clara County. In a 2004 survey, 5 percent reported that they were not very confident or not at all confident that they could stay in their homes as long as they would like, primarily for financial or health, medical or physical (stairs) reasons. [9]
- Almost 6 percent of older adults in the survey reported that they did not have enough money sometime in the last year to pay for needed repairs to their home. [9]
- The County's 10 year Strategic Plan to address the growing senior population was investigated by the Grand Jury in 2007. Lack of coordination across agencies was cited as the primary reason for the lack of implementation progress. [10]

Nationally, the ability of seniors to downsize to smaller homes closer to public transportation and senior services, reduces isolation, energy use and unsafe driving, and opens up larger homes for families. In Santa Clara County, isolation and loneliness is the most widely observed family/personal problem identified by adults over 60 across most ethnic communities.

### Hot Links and Data Sources

1. American Community Survey 2006, US Census, <http://www.factfinder.census.gov>

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2. Planning Office Santa Clara County, Census 2000: Tracking Changes in Santa Clara County.  
[http://www.sccplanning.org/SCC/docs/Planning,%20Office%20of%20\(DEP\)/attachments/632596pl\\_TrackingChanges.pdf](http://www.sccplanning.org/SCC/docs/Planning,%20Office%20of%20(DEP)/attachments/632596pl_TrackingChanges.pdf)
3. Local Initiatives Support Corporation and San Jose State University. Housing Silicon Valley: A 20 Year Plan to End the Affordable Housing Crisis. February 2007.  
[http://collabsc.org/html/20-year\\_plan.html](http://collabsc.org/html/20-year_plan.html)
4. CHAM Deliverance Ministry website on homelessness, 2007. [http://www.cham-ministry.org/fact\\_sheet.htm](http://www.cham-ministry.org/fact_sheet.htm) and National Low-Income Housing Coalition fair market rent for California calculator  
<http://www.nlihc.org/oor/oor2006/data.cfm?getstate=on&getmsa=on&msa=454&state=CA>
5. Santa Clara County Planning Dept. Coyote Valley Specific Plan, Initial Draft.
6. Email from Sandi Douglas, Community Services Manager/504 Coordinator, Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara. Oct. 15, 2007. See also Housing Authority of Santa Clara County. <http://www.hacsc.org/>
7. City of San Jose Consolidated Housing Plan, 2005-2010.  
<http://www.sjhousing.org/report/conplan.html>  
See also other County housing reports recommended by Melissa Whatley, City of San Jose: [http://www.sjhousing.org/report/MISC/ConPlan\\_2005-10.pdf](http://www.sjhousing.org/report/MISC/ConPlan_2005-10.pdf)  
<http://www.sjhousing.org/report/cc/Ccrpts/9-16-03/AI.pdf>  
<http://www.sjhousing.org/report/edec/Ecdc/8-25-03/Homeless.pdf>  
<http://www.sjhousing.org/public/Publications/FYHIP.pdf>
8. Santa Clara County Office of Affordable Housing, Consolidated Housing Plan, 2005-2010.  
<http://www.sccgov.org/portal/site/oah/agencychp?path=%2Fv7%2FAffordable%20Housing%20Office%20of%20%28DEP%29%2FHousing%20%26%20Community%20Development%2FConsolidated%20Plan%202005-2010>
9. MGT of America. 2004. Community For A Lifetime: A Ten-Year Strategic Plan To Advance The Well-Being Of Santa Clara County's Older Adults. December 2004.  
<http://www.healthtrust.org/media/events/CommunityforALifetime.pdf>
10. 2006-2007 Santa Clara County Civil Grand Jury Report. *The Ten-Year Plan To Advance The Well-Being Of Senior Citizens Falls Short Of Its Goal*  
<http://www.sccsuperiorcourt.org/jury/GJreports/2007/SrCitizenPlan.pdf>
11. CLIKS: Profile for Santa Clara, CA 2007. <http://www.kidscount.org/>

## **Santa Clara County**

### **Homelessness**

## 7. Homelessness

Homelessness has become an endemic and chronic situation affecting 1% of the County population each year. Homelessness happens for a wide variety of reported reasons, the result of a chain of personal events and failed efforts. About 30% of the homeless at any one time are long-term or "chronic" often due to severe mental illness, or exacerbated by chronic substance abuse. Most often persons attribute their homelessness to loss of a job, domestic violence, or asked to leave the home of a friend or family member among other reasons. Although the majority of the homeless are working age men, families with children, youth, and seniors are all part of the picture. Between 2001 and 2005, the County Housing Trust used its homelessness funds to increase shelter beds and housing for special needs/disabled persons. Since 2005, the County has prioritized permanent housing and appears to have increased support for emergency grant assistance to prevent homelessness. It is unclear whether homelessness among youth or seniors these are large subpopulations.

### Characteristics of the Homeless

- The 2007 Santa Clara County Homeless Census and Survey 2,101 homeless people in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and domestic violence shelters. (Rehabilitation facilities reported having 38 homeless people, while County hospitals reported 12 homeless persons; jails did not record the number of homeless persons.) Another 5,101 homeless people were counted living on the streets, in vehicles, or encampments. [1]
- In 2005, the number was estimated at 7491 or 20,000 persons annually including 155 persons staying in hospitals or jails, which were not counted in 2007.
- An estimated 18,056 persons or 1% of the County's population is homeless at some point during the year. This is consistent with both state and national averages and long-term trends. [1]
- In 2004, 58% of the homeless people surveyed reported no government assistance. 1,051 were under the age of 18. [9]

**Homeless Census Population Total by Setting and Family Status in 2007**

Setting	Individuals	People in Families	Total people	Percent of Total
Unsheltered	4,840	261	5,101	70.8%
In emergency shelter facilities	759	240	999	13.9%
In transitional housing facilities	346	756	1,102	15.3%
Totals	5,945	1,257	7,202	100.0%
% of Totals	82.5%	17.5%	100.0%	--

- 29% were in shelter facilities and 71% were considered unsheltered, including 21% of the total living in vehicles and 13% living in small group encampments.

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- Families comprised 17.5% of the total. They are more likely to be in shelters, but surveyors observed they may be undercounted because they are more likely to be living in vehicles (which do not allow for easy counting) or living in highly overcrowded conditions in order to avoid the street or shelter.
- Surveyors indicate that undercounts were most likely to be of the working homeless, families (who may double or triple up), and street youth (who may “couch surf”) and for individuals staying in unsafe buildings. [1]
- The largest percentage of homeless survey respondents were Caucasian (36%); 28% were Hispanic/Latino, 22% were African American, 3% were American Indian or Alaskan Native, 6% were Asian or Pacific Islander, and 7% identified with other or multiple racial or ethnic groups. Compared to the county population, however, African Americans (22%) were significantly overrepresented, and Hispanic/Latinos were while Caucasians and Asian/Pacific Islanders were underrepresented among the homeless. [1]
- 53% were between the ages of 31 and 50 years old. Approximately 21% were between 22 and 30 years old, and 14% were between the ages of 51 and 60. [1]
- Approximately 81% of homeless respondents were unemployed; 19% are working full or part-time. The most commonly cited (15%) reason for homelessness was loss of a job in 2007; only 4% reported increases in rent or mortgages. [1]
- A quarter of the homeless are severely mentally ill; they are more likely to be in shelters of some kind than the chronically homeless or chronic substance abusers (See table below) [2]
- 29% can be considered “chronically homeless” – on the streets for more than a year or homeless at least 4 times or more in the past 3 years. [2]

Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
1. Chronically Homeless <sup>1</sup>	223	1,534	1,757
2. Severely Mentally Ill	533	1,336	1,889
3. Chronic Substance Abuse	128	872	942
4. Veterans	237	705	942
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS	34	235	269
6. Victims of Domestic Violence	95	622	717
7. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18 years of age)	48	114	162

<sup>1</sup> “Sheltered” Chronically Homeless Subpopulations include persons in emergency shelter only.

- 52% of survey respondents reported a disabling condition - a physical disability, developmental disability, mental illness, depression, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, alcohol or drug use, HIV/AIDS, or chronic health problems. [1]
- The cost of caring for a homeless person has been estimated to be \$61,000 a year, including emergency room care and incarceration. On the other hand, it is estimated to

## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

cost only \$16,000 a year to provide that person housing and supportive services”  
(Sources cite San Francisco, 2004; no comparable county figures have been calculated.  
[2])

### Location

- The majority of the homeless counted were in San Jose (60%), followed by Gilroy (9.2%) and Santa Clara (6%). However, San Jose housed only 40% of the homeless persons found in shelters, while Gilroy housed 18% of those in shelters. [1].

### Sheltered Homeless Census Population Total, by City<sup>1</sup>

Jurisdiction	Individuals	People in Families	Total people	Percent of Total
City of Cupertino	26	12	38	1.8%
City of Gilroy	102	291	393	18.7%
City of Morgan Hill	3	4	7	0.3%
City of Mountain View	3	10	13	0.6%
City of Palo Alto	78	18	96	4.6%
City of San Jose	707	342	1,049	49.9%
San Martin (unincorporated)	0	115	115	5.5%
City of Santa Clara	19	185	204	9.7%
City of Sunnyvale	152	9	161	7.7%
Domestic Violence Shelters	15	10	25	1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>1</sup>Please note, the 2007 Santa Clara Homeless Census number does not include people in Rehabilitation facilities, Hospitals, or Jails.

### Personal Reports of Reasons for Homelessness

30% of homeless persons surveyed attribute their status to the loss of their job, 20% to alcohol or drug use, and 5.4% having been previously incarcerated. About 8% cited landlord action (sale of unit or raising of rent). The specific questions asked have changed so it is not possible to directly compare 2005 and 2007 results shown in the table below.

# Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

## Personal Reasons Given for Homeless, 2007 [1]

Response	Percent of Total	
	2005	2007
Lost job	17.5%	29.3%
Alcohol or drug use	20.5%	19.9%
Incarceration <sup>1</sup>	10.5%	5.4%
Unable to pay rent/mortgage <sup>2</sup>	14.7%	—
Family/domestic violence <sup>3</sup>	4.2%	4.9%
Illness or medical problem	4.5%	4.7%
Don't know/declined to state <sup>4</sup>	—	4.3%
Argument/family or friend asked you to leave	12.7%	4.3%
Mental health issues	4.5%	4.1%
Landlord sold/stopped renting or reused property <sup>4</sup>	—	3.9%
Landlord raised rent <sup>4</sup>	—	3.6%
Divorced or separated	3.3%	3.1%
Hospitalization/treatment program	1.6%	1.1%
For being Lesbian, Gay, or Bisexual <sup>4</sup>	—	0.9%
Hurricane Katrina <sup>4</sup>	—	0.3%
Released from hospital <sup>5</sup>	0.3%	—
Got too old for foster care	0.7%	0.2%
Other natural disaster/fire/flood <sup>6</sup>	—	0.2%
Other	5.0%	9.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

N=1,580

N=1,016

<sup>1</sup>This response was re-worded from "Released from jail or prison" to "Incarceration" in 2007.

<sup>2</sup>Response option was omitted in 2007.

<sup>3</sup>Response option was re-worded in 2007 from "Family Violence" to "Family / Domestic Violence."

<sup>4</sup>New response option added in 2007.

<sup>5</sup>Response options "Released from hospital" and "Released from treatment program" changed in 2007 to be "Hospitalization / treatment program."

<sup>6</sup>New response option added in 2007.

Source: Santa Clara County Homeless Census 2007. [1]

## Domestic Violence

- Four nonprofit agencies provided 65 domestic violence specific shelter beds (each day) for survivors of domestic violence in 2005. They reported serving 783 individual women and children. SCC Domestic Violence Housing Committee Report 2007. (See pages E-24 and E-25 for more information on domestic violence.)
- Reports on incidents of domestic violence vary by source. In the 2007 survey, 5% respondents indicated domestic violence caused them to be homeless (see table above); 9% of all respondents indicated they are currently experiencing domestic violence from their partner. [1]

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- In 1997, Santa Clara County emergency shelters reported that 50% of women attempting to get shelter during a one-week period cited domestic violence as their reason for homelessness. [2]

### Youth Homelessness

Data on youth homeless comes from a wider variety of agency sources. A comprehensive and update source on # of beds for examples has not yet been identified.

- 366 families with dependent children were identified as homeless in the County in January 2007. Another 162 young under 18 were unaccompanied by an adult, 44 in shelters and 144 unsheltered. [1,2]
- The Bill Wilson Center offers support services and short-term/transitional housing for runaway and homeless youth. In 2006, 290 youth aged 11-17 stayed at its San Jose Shelter for an average of 18 nights each (# of bed not published online). The Center also served 124 youth aged 13-24 in its transitional housing program, and runs a home with 6 beds for girls 13-17 who are chronic runaways from the foster care system. Seventeen girls stayed an average of 123 nights each in 2006. [4]
- Santa Clara County Children's Shelter can house up to 132 youth in 6 cottages. On May 3, 2007, 43 youth were staying there, ages 0 to 17 years. There has been an increase in average nightly shelter population over the past two years, from 23 in 2005 to 36 in 2006 to 43 at present. [3]
- Admissions are up from 2007. In March 2007, 147 youth were admitted compared to 75 admissions in March 2006. Of 147 admissions in March 2007, 70% were newly referred youth never before admitted to the Shelter. [3]
- The average length of stay is 9 days, up from eight days in 2006. Over the past five years, DFCS has sought to use the Shelter more as a Receiving Center and to quickly place youth with relatives or in foster homes. [3]
- "[County Children's] Shelter numbers are lower in comparison to other [county] Shelters but our population has been steadily increasing since 2004. While we don't know the reason (s) for this increase it is a trend. We are not placing our youth out of county to encourage family visitation. We do know that group homes have been closing. Perhaps foster home recruitment has stalled." [3]

### Policies and Programs

- Between 2001 and 2007, the Affordable Housing Trust of Santa Clara County funded 936 shelter beds or housing units for homeless persons with special needs and provided \$420,000 in emergency homeless prevention grants assisting 2,266 persons. [7, 10]



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- In 2005, the County approved a plan to shift from emergency shelters to a “housing first” strategy in order to eliminate chronic homelessness in 10 years. Effects of this plan are not yet known. [8]
- About 130 youth in Santa Clara County emancipate from foster care at age 18 every year and many become homeless. In 2006, the County began funding a program for to house several small groups of 7 to 13 former foster youth in dorms at San Jose State University who are enrolled in special 5 month transition programs at several area college campuses. [9]

### Homelessness Hot Links and Data Sources

1. Applied Survey Research. 2007 Santa Clara County Homeless Census and Survey. <http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs%2FSCC%20Public%20Portal%2FAttachments%2FHomeCountFinal07.pdf>
2. The Homelessness Research Institute of the National Alliance to End Homelessness Homelessness Counts, January 2007. [http://www.cham-ministry.org/march\\_070827.htm](http://www.cham-ministry.org/march_070827.htm)
3. Santa Clara County Juvenile Justice Commission Inspection Report Children’s Shelter, May 2007. <http://sccsuperiorcourt.org/juvenile/JJCReports/2007/ChildrensShelterRpt07.pdf>
4. Bill Wilson 2006 Annual Report. <http://www.billwilsoncenter.org/Downloads/annuals/BWC2005-2006AnnualReport.pdf>
5. Santa Clara County Public Health Department and Cross Systems Evaluation, Santa Clara County’s Children and Youth Key Indicators of Well-Being 2003. <http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs/>
6. Santa Clara County Collaborative on Affordable Housing and Homeless Issues. Five Year Homelessness Continuum of Care Plan, 2001-2006. <http://www.ich.gov/slocal/plans/santaclaracountycalifornia.pdf>
7. San Jose Office of Affordable Housing. oah.scc.gov. retrieved from [www.homebaseccc.org/site\\_extras/NAEH%20SCC%20Handout.pdf](http://www.homebaseccc.org/site_extras/NAEH%20SCC%20Handout.pdf)

## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

8. Santa Clara County Task Force To End Chronic Homelessness In 10-Years. Keys to Housing: A 10-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness in Santa Clara County – A Blueprint for Communities of Santa Clara County, California.” May 2005.  
<http://www.endhomelessness.org/content/article/detail/615>
9. County of Santa Clara County and San Jose State University Reach Agreement to House Emancipated Foster Youth October 17, 2006.  
[http://www.sjsu.edu/cmesociety/docs/Press\\_Release\\_from\\_County.pdf](http://www.sjsu.edu/cmesociety/docs/Press_Release_from_County.pdf)
10. Housing Trust of Santa Clara County Progress Online, November 2007.  
<http://www.housingtrustscc.org/factsheet/factsheet.pdf>

## **Santa Clara County**

### **Crime**

## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

### 8. Crime

- County wide crime rates for all categories of violent and property crime decreased steadily from 1996 to 2005. This follows state trends.
- The county as a whole has a crime rate less than the state average. Crime rates in San Jose are among the lowest nationally for a city of its size. Much smaller communities of Gilroy and Milpitas have the highest crime rates in the County.

#### Santa Clara County Crime Rate Comparison Year of Report - 2006

City	Population	Number of Police Officers	Police Officers per 1000	Crime Rate per 100,000
Campbell	38,408	46	1.2	4,174
Cupertino	51,000	N/A <sup>1</sup>	N/A <sup>1</sup>	2,390
Gilroy	48,527	60	1.24	5,500
Los Altos	29,000	28	0.97	1,586
Los Altos Hills	7,902	N/A <sup>1</sup>	N/A <sup>1</sup>	1,417
Los Gatos	30,200	44	1.46	2,374
Milpitas	65,276	85	1.30	4,527
Monte Sereno	3,400	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	824
Morgan Hill	34,234	34	0.99	3,832
Mountain View	75,201	96	1.28	3,826
Palo Alto	60,000	93	1.55	3,625
San Jose	953,679	1,346	1.41	3,904
Santa Clara	110,000	132	1.20	3,908
Saratoga	32,900	N/A <sup>1</sup>	N/A <sup>1</sup>	1,283
Sunnyvale	133,544	N/A <sup>3</sup>	N/A <sup>3</sup>	2,476
Averages			1.26	3,043

Source: [http://www.scpd.org/crime/crime\\_stats2.html](http://www.scpd.org/crime/crime_stats2.html)

California as a whole however, has one of the highest incarceration rates among states. Prisons are now the largest element of the state's general fund budget. Nearly all participants in the state correctional system, including parole, is acknowledge that it is deeply broken. The biggest impact to Santa Clara County is for prisoners released after time served. Some similar problems have been identified in Santa Clara County.

- "In FY 99, The county DOC had an average daily population of about 4,800 inmates ... In FY 04, DOC had an average daily population of about 3,800 inmates.
- On average about 2,200 arrestees annually (a large percentage of those arrested for drug offenses) now enter treatment instead of jail or state prisons (for longer sentences) [as a result of Prop 36].

## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

- “A comparison shows that although approximately 1,000 jail beds, about 20%, were emptied, the staff was only reduced 13.5 FTE or about 1%. If the costs of the 1,000 beds were to be eliminated from the budget (\$125 million in FY 04), about \$25 million could be saved.”  
Source: 2003-2004 Santa Clara County Civil Grand Jury Impact Of Drug Offender Diversion On Jail Costs.
- “[O]ver 4,000 felons [are] paroled to Santa Clara County annually from state institutions. Recidivism rates for parolees are quite high. In recent years there have been over 2,000 annual bookings for arrestees for felony parole violations. Notwithstanding the need, victim accompaniment to parole revocation hearings by an advocate is a rare event. The agencies administering parole are not currently coordinated with local victim service providers.” The county DA has recommended funding a victim advocate grant program to enable victims to participate in parole hearings.
- 17, 970 persons were on the Adult Probation Active Caseload in December 2005.
- “A 1994 seminal state study showed a savings of at least seven dollars in societal costs for every dollar spent on treatment. Including probation monitoring, Proposition 36 substance abuse treatment in this County varies between \$2,000 and \$7,500 per offender annually, depending on individual needs. The cost to keep an offender in jail averages \$32,000 per year, with a wide variation in the cost for maximum and minimum security inmates. Thus, depending on the length and security level of the jail sentence avoided, the County could easily be experiencing savings in line with the state figures, but only if DOC cuts expenses.

### Crime Hot Links and Data Sources

1. Santa Clara Police Department Crime Statistics [http://www.scpd.org/crime/crime\\_stats2.html](http://www.scpd.org/crime/crime_stats2.html)
2. California State Attorney General Statistics Department. <http://www.ag.ca.gov/cjsc/>
3. County of Santa Clara Office of District Attorney, Memo to County Supervisors, April 10, 2007.  
<http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs/SCC%20Public%20Portal/keyboard%20agenda/BOS%20Agenda/2007/April%2010,%202007/KeyboardTransmittal-001741.PDF>
4. Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division, March 2007.  
Retrieved from <http://www.calmis.ca.gov/FILE/PIP/santcPIP.pdf>
5. California State Attorney General Statistics Department. Key Facts. (State charts and data on crime and incarceration trends) <http://ag.ca.gov/cjsc/keyfacts.php>
6. California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division.  
<http://www.calmis.ca.gov/FILE/PIP/santcPIP.pdf>

## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

7. California State Attorney General Statistics Department, Crime statistics.  
<http://ag.ca.gov/cjsc/statisticsdatatabs/CrimeCo.php>
8. Santa Clara County Superior Court. 2003-2004 Santa Clara County Civil Grand Jury Impact Of Drug Offender Diversion On Jail Costs  
<http://www.secsuperiorcourt.org/jury/GJreports/2004/ImpactofDrugOffenderDiversiononJailCosts.pdf>
9. California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center. *California Criminal Justice Profile 2005*. Santa Clara County Report. Crimes and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. [http://stats.doj.ca.gov/cjsc\\_stats/prof05/index.htm](http://stats.doj.ca.gov/cjsc_stats/prof05/index.htm);  
[http://stats.doj.ca.gov/cjsc\\_stats/prof05/43/1.htm](http://stats.doj.ca.gov/cjsc_stats/prof05/43/1.htm)
10. San Jose Police Department. <http://www.sjpd.org/>

## **Santa Clara County**

### **Juvenile Delinquency**

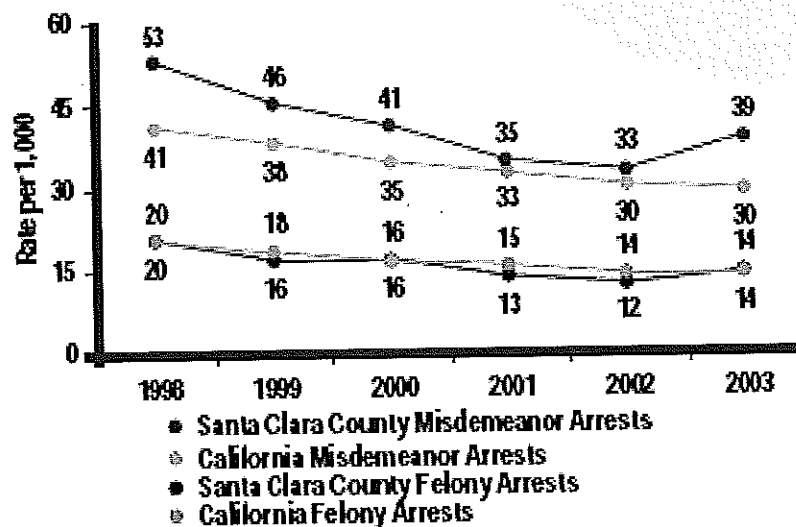
## 9. Juvenile Delinquency and Indicators of Future Poverty Among Youth

Historical indicators of future poverty among teens such as juvenile crime, alcohol and drug use, and teen pregnancies have all declined in recent years. Other indicators of juvenile distress such as teen suicide attempts and high school drop out rates are disturbingly high. High School drop out rates in particular have doubled in the past decade, after rising dramatically since 2001. The Dept. of Probation began working in 2006, in a multi-agency collaborative to improve access to mental health services among juveniles in their system. Residential programs for drug and alcohol treatment, and other alternative detention facilities are limited relative to need, however, and the number of youth who are detained because there is no one or no where to release them too is increasing.

### Juvenile Crime

- The juvenile arrest rate declined steadily between 1998 and 2002, rose slightly in 2003 and 2004, primarily due to misdemeanors. [1] Juvenile arrests again declined from 2004 to 2005. [2]
- There were 2896 new juvenile offenders in 2005, 14% less than in 2004. In the meantime, repeat offenses increased from 340 to 495, and probation violations went from 990 to 1,075. [1]

**Figure 15.1 — Rate of Santa Clara County and California Juvenile Arrests per 1,000 for Ages 10-17 by Severity of Offense, 1998-03**

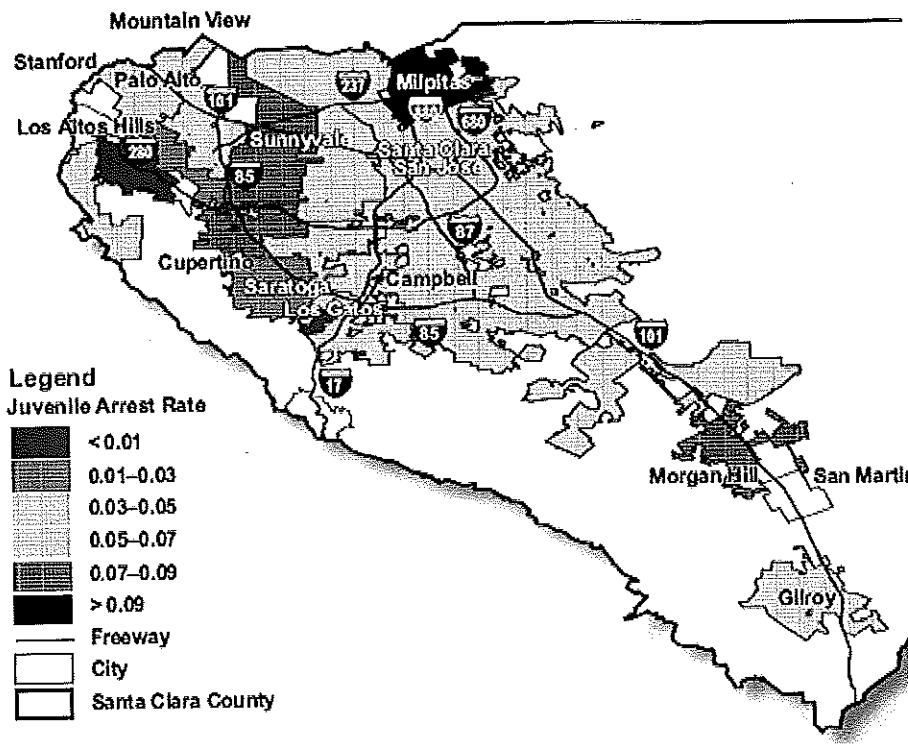


Source: State of California Department of Justice, *California Criminal Justice Profile*, 2004.

- Juvenile arrest rates are highest in Milpitas, Sunnyvale, and Morgan Hill.



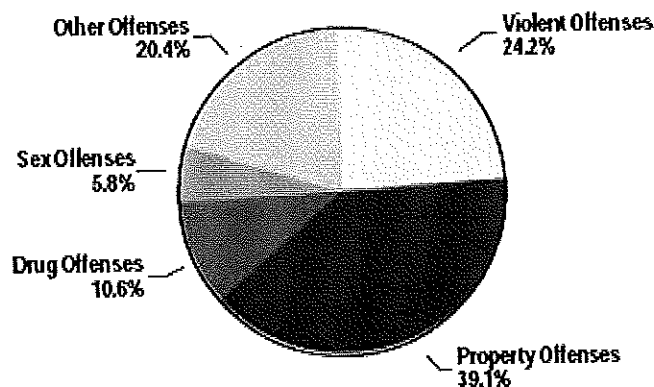
# Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment



Source: State of California Department of Justice; US Census Bureau, 2000 Census.

- Almost 40% of juvenile arrests were for property crimes in 2003, followed by violent offenses (24%), other offenses (20%), drug offenses (11%), and sex offenses (6%).

**Figure 15.2 — Percentage of Santa Clara County Juvenile Felony Arrests for Juveniles Ages 10-17, by Type of Offense, 2003**



Source: State of California Department of Justice, *California Criminal Justice Profile*, 2004.

## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

- Juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol reasons were 12.1 per 100,000 in 2004 – less than half the rate in 1994 (26 per 100,000).

### Juvenile Hall and Youth Facilities

The County maintains Juvenile Hall, a short-term 30 day holding facility and three minimum-security residential facilities where youth are Court ordered to complete a 120 to 150 day program. [5]

According to the County Probation Dept. Juvenile Justice Division [3]

- 6% reduction in the total number of referrals into Juvenile Hall in FY 07 when there were 2,376 referrals, down from 2,525 the previous year;
- There was an 8% reduction in detentions into Juvenile Hall, down from 2,290 to 2,111.
- 14% reduction in the number of African American youth referred from last year from 304 to 262 this year, in FY 07; 11% reduction in the number of African American youth detained in FY 07, from 265 to 235
- 5% reduction in Latino youth referred in FY 07, from 1,662 to 1,581; 7% reduction in the number of Latino youth detained in FY 07, from 1,512 to 1,407;
- The percentage of females referred rose to 19.8% in 2007 compared to 17.5% in 2006.
- In FY 07, 118 youth were detained at Juvenile Hall because their parent, guardian or responsible relative refused to take custody or minor refused to go – a 40% increase from the FY 2006.
- 107 or 37.4% of total detentions resulted from Family Violence in FY 2007. 66 (62%) of the detentions in this category could have been released, but had to be detained for their own safety or that of a family member.

Despite lower arrest rates overall, juvenile facilities may be nearing capacity. Juvenile Hall housed 310 inmates in March 2007—the largest the population in more than five years, about 85 percent of the facility's capacity. The facility's capacity is about 390 up from 360 in 2007. [4]

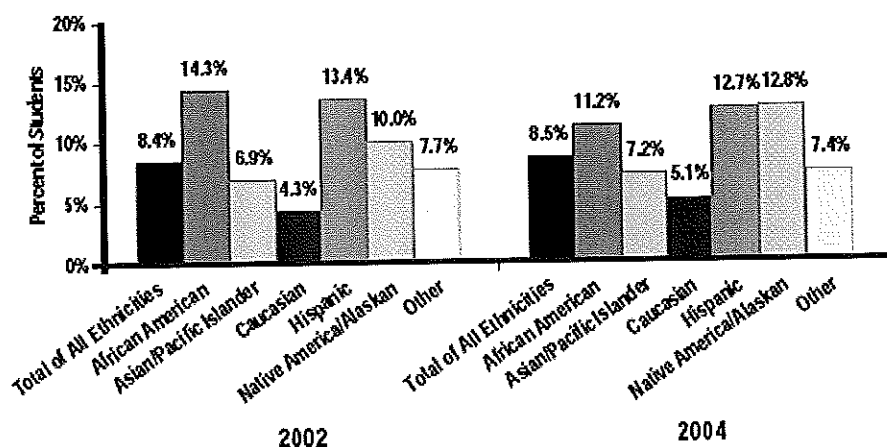
### Youth Experience of Safety and Violence [1]

The high cost of living is adversely affecting the well being of youth in the County. Children growing up in poverty are at risk for a wide variety of problems with both immediate and lasting effects. Children living in poverty are more likely to become victims of crime and violence, lack adequate food and clothing, and be at greater risk of unhealthy behaviors such as teen pregnancy, gang membership, and juvenile delinquency. [1]

## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

Recent County Public Health Surveys indicate 8.5% of all youth in 7<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> grades reported belonging to a gang in 2002. Gang membership declined slightly for African-American youth between 2002 and 2004, from 14.2% to 11.2%. [1]

Figure 14.1 — Percentage of Santa Clara County 7<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> Grade Students Who Reported Having Ever Belonged to a Gang, 2002 and 2004



Source: Santa Clara County Public Health Department, California Healthy Kids Survey, 2004

Based on recent public health surveys, more than 90% of Santa Clara County students surveyed reported feeling safe their neighborhoods. Hispanic students were least likely to perceive that their neighborhood was safe. [1]

- Of all the students surveyed, 27% reported being in at least one physical fight over the past 12 months. Males reported that they were involved in a fight significantly more often than females.
- Approximately 4% of students reported that they were injured in a physical fight in the last 12 months
- African American, Native American, and Hispanic students were more likely than White and Asian/PI students to report involvement in a physical fight in the last 12 months.
- Nearly 9% of students in Santa Clara County reported that they had been hit by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the past 12 months
  - Another survey of County high school students found that: [2]
    - Only 22% feel school provides a caring, encouraging environment.
    - Only 24% see parents/other adults model positive, responsible behaviors.
    - Only 15% feel that adults value youth.
 These figures are lower than the national averages.
  - Santa Clara County ranks 54th out of California's 58 counties (with 58 being the worst)

## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

in the rate of adolescent self-inflicted injury (93 per 100,000). In 2004, approximately 8% of all 7<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> graders attempted suicide at least once; and 18% gave it serious thought. (Ethnic or income status not provided.) [2]

### Programs and Services

Updated information about ongoing after-school academic or recreational programs for at-risk youth is scattered online. The County Child Support Services Department lists 12 sites, 7 of which are run by the Boys and Girls Clubs (3 sites) Mexican American Community Services Agency (3 sites) and Catholic Charities. Services are concentrated in San Jose and Gilroy. [8]

The Children, Family & Community Services Division of the Department of Alcohol & Drug Services (DADS), offers a wide variety of prevention and treatment services for youth at risk for substance abuse and other behavioral health problems, primarily for youth 13-18. These services are offered primarily in Juvenile Hall, residential treatment centers, and health clinic settings and schools.[9]

Several public agencies along with the Dept. of Probation are in a multi-agency collaboration funded by the California Endowment to improve access to mental health services for adolescents who are detained or who have been adjudicated as court wards in Santa Clara County. The effort is part of the Dept. of Probation's 2006-2009 Strategic Plan. [7]

### Juvenile Delinquency and Future Youth Poverty Hot Links and Data Sources

1. Santa Clara County Public Health Dept. et al, 2005 Santa Clara County Children's Report: Key Indicators of Well-being. [http://www.kidsincommon.org/childrens\\_report\\_2005.pdf](http://www.kidsincommon.org/childrens_report_2005.pdf)
2. Lucile Packard Foundation. Kids Data website 2007  
[http://kidsdata.org/rgnresults.jsp?c=sum&r=4&s=n&t=4&i=1#4\\_1](http://kidsdata.org/rgnresults.jsp?c=sum&r=4&s=n&t=4&i=1#4_1)
3. Santa Clara County Probation Department (2007). Juvenile Detention Reform Annual Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) Report July 2006 – June 2007.  
<http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs/SCC%20Public%20Portal/keyboard%20agenda/Committee%20Agenda/2007/September%2019,%202007/TMPKeyboard202068476.pdf>
4. Matt Stroud, "Crunch Time. A new program could be the solution to the county's increasing problem with repeat youth offenders. The problem is that it's quickly pushing juvenile hall to capacity", Metro Active (Metro Silicon Valley online website), April 11-12, 2007.  
<http://www.metroactive.com/metro/04.11.07/juvenile-hall-0715.html>
5. Santa Clara County Probation Department Juvenile Detention Division.  
<http://www.sccgov.org/portal/site/probation/agencyarticle?path=%2Fv7%2FProbation%20Department%20%28DEP%29%2FJuvenile%20Probation%20Services&contentId=1797ab56f5b34010VgnVCM10000048dc4a92>

## Santa Clara County Community Information Profile and Community Needs Assessment

6. Santa Clara County Probation Department Fiscal Year 2003-2004 Annual Report.  
[http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs%2FProbation%20Department%20%28DEP%29%2Fattachments%2FAnnual\\_Rprt\\_FY04Final.pdf](http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs%2FProbation%20Department%20%28DEP%29%2Fattachments%2FAnnual_Rprt_FY04Final.pdf)
7. Santa Clara County Dept. of Probation. Strategic Plan 2006-2009.  
[http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs%2FProbation%20Department%20%28DEP%29%2Fattachments%2FAnnual\\_Report%2F2006%20SCC%20PD%20Annual%20Report.pdf](http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs%2FProbation%20Department%20%28DEP%29%2Fattachments%2FAnnual_Report%2F2006%20SCC%20PD%20Annual%20Report.pdf)
8. Santa Clara County Department of Child Support Services For Parents A Guide to Resources in Santa Clara County.  
[http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs/Child%20Support%20Services,%20Department%20of%20\(DEP\)/attachments/579121parentresource.pdf](http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs/Child%20Support%20Services,%20Department%20of%20(DEP)/attachments/579121parentresource.pdf)
9. Santa Clara County Government. Services for Education & Support for High Risk Youth -  
<http://www.sccgov.org/portal/site/scc/chlevel3?path=%2Fv7%2FSCC%20Public%20Portal%2FHealth%20and%20Human%20Care%2FWorking%20in%20the%20Healthcare%20Profession%2FEducation%20%26%20Support%20for%20High-Risk%20Youth>

**Santa Clara County**

**Civic Engagement**

## **10. Civic Engagement**

1. Citizenship
2. Voter Participation
3. Civic Institutions
4. Leadership and civic training

### **1. Citizenship and Culture**

- Santa Clara County receives immigrants and refugees from 177 nations (excluding immigrants on work visas, students, tourists, undocumented migrants and immigrants moving within the United States.)
- 60% of the population is either immigrant or the US-born children of immigrants.
- Santa Clara County has twice as many immigrants as any other county in the Bay Area and is third among California's 58 counties.
- Approximately 44% are non-Latino white, 26% are Asian, 24% are Latino, 3% are African American, and 3% are two or more races. Similarly San Jose, the 11th largest city in the United States, is a majority minority city and has more immigrants from Vietnam and India than any city outside of Vietnam or India.
- The leading countries of origin of immigrants in Santa Clara County are Mexico, Vietnam, the Philippines, India, the People's Republic of China, Taiwan and Iran.  
<http://www.immigrantinfo.org/kin/index.html>
- The County's 2001 Immigration Summit identified sixteen groups that were both "large and needy" that is having at least 100 immigrants receiving public assistance (SSI, MediCal, CalWORKs, food stamps, General Assistance, CAPI, foster care). The largest immigrant groups accessing public assistance are from Mexico and Vietnam. Others include Bosnia, Cambodia China (PRC), El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Laos, Nicaragua, Philippines, Russia, Somalia, South Korea and Taiwan.
- A survey conducted in 2007 found there was a direct correlation in the area of English language achievement: the higher the level of English, the more personal income and fewer unsolvable problems immigrants experienced.
- Santa Clara County established a unique Citizenship Initiative in 1996 with two goals of empowering low-income legal immigrants and re-establishing eligibility for the safety net for legal immigrants taken away through federal welfare reform. In the past five years, collaborating community-based organizations have assisted over 16,000 low-income legal immigrants with their citizenship applications. See the SCC Office of Human Relations at:  
<http://www.sccgov.org/portal/site/ohr/>

## 2. Voter Participation

- Approximately 20% of residents in Santa Clara County are not U.S. citizens, compared to 6% nationwide.
- 61% of residents eligible to vote are registered.

Voters in Santa Clara County	Number	Percent
Eligible	1,095,441	
Registered	679,825	62.06%
Democratic	306,519	45.09%
Republican	182,203	26.80%
American Independent	11,960	1.76%
Green	5,085	0.75%
Libertarian	3,847	0.57%
Peace and Freedom	1,647	0.24%
Other	2,025	0.30%
Decline to State	166,539	24.50%

Source: California Voter Foundation,  
<http://www.calvoter.org/voter/government/ceo.html>

As required by law, the Santa Clara County Registrar of Voters provides voting materials in Chinese, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and English. The city and county's websites often provide information in Spanish and Vietnamese as well. <http://www.sccgov.org/portal/site/rov/>

- Hispanic-American citizens had registration rates of 83 percent and only 69 percent of Asian-American citizens were registered, as compared to 90% of White citizens. (Note: These differences reflect differences in the average time of local community residency – 16.7 years for White, 12.2 years for Hispanic, and 9.3 years for Asian respondents, respectively.)
- Even though Hispanic Americans were as likely as Whites to have lived in their communities for five or more years, the former were less likely to have voted in the 1996 election (65 percent of Hispanics had voted compared with 90 percent of Whites).
- Hispanic Americans surveyed were somewhat more likely to engage in protest politics or other forms of direct action to express political will.

## 3. Civic Institutions

Santa Clara County has a striking number of non-partisan multi-stakeholder civic institutions and multi-agency collaboratives linking economic development to various social benefits and to ensure support for further economic and social sustainability. Such groups include United Way Silicon Valley, Silicon Valley Leadership (formerly Manufacturer's) Group, Joint Venture Silicon Valley, and Working Partnerships USA (a labor allied think tank). These groups tend to be primarily organized by professional white leadership (but not wholly). One exception is SIREN, a multi-ethnic outreach and advocacy agency serving immigrants of many backgrounds. Its focus may necessarily more limited to social services than to planning and decision-making over other kinds of countywide policies.



Community Foundation of Silicon Valley has over the years taken increasing initiative and is currently hosting a countywide series of listening sessions to determine strategic funding strategies for the future. It is perhaps the most culturally diverse civic institution (staff-wise).

Several very large international foundations are based in Santa Clara County (William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the Packard Foundation, and Skoll Foundation). While these invest millions in local nonprofit service groups, the Hewlett Foundation, the largest of the three has refocused their agenda in recent years away from domestic anti-poverty efforts, or community organizing and more on education, environmental, health, children, and international agendas.

First Five, a children's welfare planning and funding entity funded with state tax monies has a significant impact in low-income support programs. It has required collaborative planning among its grantee agencies.

PACT – People Acting in Community Together (education) and ACORN (housing foreclosures) work with low and moderate income on issues affecting their congregations and neighborhoods respectively.

Between 2000 and 2004, the number of public charities grew by 21%, and the number of private foundations grew by 32%. The region's growth in the nonprofit sector exceeded that of the nation but slightly lagged California's growth. The primary activities of the region's charities are concentrated in the areas human services and education.

A 2001 Santa Clara University study found that Santa Clara County residents have notably lower levels of involvement in social, religious, civic, and political institutions on average than similar communities in other parts of the country, and the nation as a whole.

- In 2001 Santa Clara County residents gave 31% less of their household income for charitable purposes than individuals in the US average (2.0 percent of income vs. 2.9 percent, including religious giving.)
- People elsewhere volunteer 20 percent more than do residents of Santa Clara County (6.9 times per year here vs. 8.3 times in communities like ours).
- Hispanic, and to a lesser extent Asian residents have significantly lower levels of trust in social institutions such as local government officials, stores, and other types of institutions than do Whites.
- SCC residents are less likely to serve as an officer or on the committee of a local organization, or to attend a club meeting or any public meeting. Only 26 percent are involved in a social welfare organization here, compared with 32 percent in comparable communities.
- SCC residents are remarkably diverse in the religious communities with which we identify, but overall our involvement in faith communities is much weaker here than it is elsewhere. ... Nationally, 84 percent of respondents say religion is important in their lives, only 69 percent say this here.

- Only 27 percent attend weekly religious services here compared with 41 percent of those in the national sample, and 33 percent of these in comparable communities.
- SCC residents are much less likely to volunteer our time in a place of worship, for a health or disease cause, to help the poor or elderly, or to assist in a neighborhood or civic group.

These kinds of civic behaviors, (known as “social capital”) are positively and significantly correlated with happiness. Everything from informal socializing, to civic leadership, to voting, charity and trust was significantly linked to levels of self-reported happiness – after controlling for differences in income, age, and education.

- A 2006 survey of mental health among members of five ethnic communities of Santa Clara County found that being shut in at home and isolation was the most frequently reported problem by persons 60+ in all groups excepting Latino. Loneliness and isolation was also among the top 3 problems observed by adults aged 19-59 among Latino, Filipino, and Vietnamese adults. These problems seem most acute in the Filipino and Vietnamese communities.

#### **4. Civic Leadership and Training**

Both the county and City of San Jose have created civic leadership programs that have attempted to bring together people across immigrant and economic groups with training and information on how to engage politically in groups so as to organize and represent neighborhood or ethnic constituencies. These programs are fairly unique in the Bay Area. The city and redevelopment agency fund and staffs its Neighborhood Leadership Institute to offer regular bilingual training classes in communications, public policymaking, and computer skills; the 20 areas in the Strong Neighborhoods Initiative have elected bodies that meet regularly with city staff and interested neighbors to set goals and weigh in on land use, housing, crime, and beautification and other public works types of projects in their areas. The Redevelopment Agency used to fund workforce development projects, but no longer.

The County Dept. of Human Relations has created an Immigrant Leadership Institute as a result of an Immigrant Summit in 2001. It reaches persons who can be influential in their respective ethnic community for solving community problems; it also hosts an extensive, multi-lingual immigrant information website. The site has detailed information on citizenship training and English as a Second Language, and resources for such issues as community health, and the history and economic structures of 17 different ethnic groups. Richard Hobbs, Director of the Immigrant and Citizenship Programs has led this remarkable initiative to better understand differences (and similarities) across different ethnic communities in civic engagement patterns.

Within the Hispanic community in San Jose in particular there are some pockets where the popular education methods of Paolo Freire and Cesar Chavez, which so good results in bringing Escuela Popular, Mayfair Neighborhood Improvement Initiative (Somas Mayfair), and Comite Cesar Chavez (a project of SIREN).

More needs to be known about successful ways to foster community participation within and across those ethnic groups with the largest numbers of members in need. Such understanding would make a difference for bridging the economic divides or reaching those youth in particular who are most of future economic insecurity.

### Hot Links and Data Sources:

1. *Knowledge of Immigrant Nationalities of Santa Clara County (KIN) Website:*  
<http://www.immigrantinfo.org/esl/index.html>
2. Santa Clara County Registrar of Voters: Statistics <http://www.sccgov.org/portal/site/rov/>
3. California Voter Foundation <http://www.calvoter.org/issues/votereng/index.html>
4. *Index of Silicon Valley 2007*, Prepared by Collaborative Economics. Joint Venture Silicon Valley. <http://www.jointventure.org/publicatons/index.html>
5. Richard Hobbs, Recommendations and Lessons Learned from the Summit on Immigrant Needs & Contributions of Santa Clara County, Fiscal Years 2000-2002 by Richard Hobbs, Esq., Director Citizenship and Immigrant Programs Office of Human Relations, Santa Clara County. <http://www.lhc.ca.gov/lhcdir/immigrant/HobbsAug01.pdf>
6. *Building Community: Social Connections and Civic Involvement in Silicon Valley.* Preliminary Findings Report, February 27, 2001. Prepared by James L. Koch and Ross Miller, Santa Clara University and Kim Walesh and Elizabeth Brown, Collaborative Economics. <http://www.siliconvalleycf.org/docs/scsrfd.pdf>
7. Santa Clara County Mental Health Department *Ethnic Community Perspectives and Opinions*. 2006. (Report not yet available online). <http://www.sccgov.org/portal/site/mhd/>
9. Asians for Community Involvement. <http://www.aaci.org/home.htm>
10. Santa Clara County Office of Human Relations. <http://www.sccgov.org/portal/site/ohr/>

## Hotlinks and Data Sources From Above by Topic

### 1. Poverty

1. Planning Office Santa Clara County. Census 2000 Changes in Santa Clara County.  
[http://www.sccplanning.org/SCC/docs/Planning.%20Office%20of%20\(DEP\)/attachments/632596pl\\_TrackingChanges.pdf](http://www.sccplanning.org/SCC/docs/Planning.%20Office%20of%20(DEP)/attachments/632596pl_TrackingChanges.pdf)

2. Table prepared by Authors. [www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov)  
American Community Surveys, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and Census 2000.

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## Attachment F

### Inventory of Santa Clara County Organizations' Community Surveys and Studies

Organization	Report Created By	Date of Report	Poverty-related serviced addressed	Description	File Name (if electronic)
Asia and Pacific Islander Bay Area Health Council	Asia and Pacific Islander Bay Area Health Council	Jun-05	Health	San Francisco Bay Area Asian and Pacific Islander Health Status	APIBAHC data.pdf
County of Santa Clara	County of Santa Clara, Office of Women's Policy	Mar-07	All	Cardea Report - Summary report on the impact of the Continued Economic Recession on low-income women and families in Santa Clara County	Cardea Report II.pdf
City of Santa Clara	City of Santa Clara, Community Services Division, Department of Planning and Inspection	Jun-05	All	City of Santa Clara Five year plan 2005-2010 and Annual Plan 2005/2006	CONPLAN 2005.doc
City of Santa Clara	City of Santa Clara, Community Services Division, Department of Planning and Inspection	Jun-05	All	City of Santa Clara Consolidated Plan - Resident Survey Tabulation--2005	citizen survey tabulation.xls
Contra Costa County Community Services Bureau	Contra Costa County Community Services Bureau	Jun-07	All	2008-2009 Community Action Plan	contra Costa CSBG Plan.pdf
County of Santa Clara	Santa Clara County Office of Women's Policy	Mar-06	Health - HIV/AIDS	2006 Summary Report from roundtable on HIV/AIDS among women and girls in Santa Clara County	HIV-AIDS Report Final.pdf
County of Santa Clara	Applied Survey Research	Jun-07	Homelessness	Santa Clara County Homeless Census and Survey	Homeless Report Final 6-14-07.pdf

City of Santa Clara	Housing and Community Services Division	Apr-07	Housing	HUD Agenda report: Guidelines, Income Limits	HUD Agda Rpt re '07 Inc Guidelines.doc
Working Partnerships	Working Partnerships USA	Mar-07	All	LIVE - Life in the Valley Economy - Silicon Valley (Santa Clara County)	live_2007.pdf
Milpitas Adult Education Programs	Milpitas Adult School	Oct-07	Employment / Job Training / Education	Milpitas Adult School demographic record summary	Milpitas adult ed_demo.pdf
Mountain View Senior Center	Nutrition Program	Jun-07	Health - nutrition	Client demographic information	MtnViewFax.pdf
Pacific Autism Center for Education	SARC - Pacific Autism Center for Education	Sep-07	Health - autism	Client characteristics summary	SARC_demographics.pdf
County of Santa Clara	Office of Affordable Housing	May-05	Housing	Housing Consolidated Plan 2005-2010	Paper Housing Con Plan.pdf
County of Santa Clara	Santa Clara County joint taskforce	May-07	Housing	Keys to Housing: A 10-year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness in Santa Clara County	Santa Clara County CA 10 YR PLAN2005.pdf
County of Santa Clara	Office of Women's Policy	Jun-07	All	The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	SCC 2007 CEDAW Report.pdf
County of Santa Clara	Santa Clara County Public Health Department	Jul-05	Health	South County Health Status Report	South County_Bob Sillen.ppt
United Way	United Way of Silicon Valley	May-05	All	Santa Clara County Trends and Needs Assessment Report	united way assessment.pdf